THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,802—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 3 P.M., 1906.				
25th May	MACEDONIA ...	10512	... ...	...
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	6984	INDIA ...	7911
9th "	PERSIA ...	7951	... ...	...
16th "	PENINSULAR ...	6994	CHINA ...	7912
23rd "	EGYPT ...	7912	... ...	...
30th "	ORIENTAL ...	6984	DONGOLA ...	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7538	... ...	...
4th "	PENINSULAR ...	6994	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st "	ARABIA ...	7908	... ...	...
28th "	ORIENTAL ...	6984	BRITANNIA ...	6925

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined; and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS,—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
NERA	5576	Schmitz	14th June 1906.
SYDNEY	4255	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6630	Etienne	6th Sep. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	26th May 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
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57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to/from East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† FILIPPO ARTELLI.	A. Radonicich	5834	9th June 1906.
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July "
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6046	30th " "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6346	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	29th May 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Samson House, 54 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6106	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R.N.R.	5124	13th July
CISCASIA	A. Haig	6716	17th August *
† BRITANNIA	B G Garrick	3069	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

Bombay to Suez ... Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said ... Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles ... Rs. 625
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and Dover, first class mail ticket across the Continent ... Rs. 605
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and Dover, second class mail ticket across the Continent ... Rs. 475
Bombay to Liverpool, (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Return tickets to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ... Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Medical Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	28 May	5 p.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	1 June	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 28th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,709 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 19th June calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ITINDA," 5,251 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
25th May, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
BENGAL	4,656	H. Dunkley	28th May
SHAH AMEER	2,987	B. Piggot	30th "

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to
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Bombay, 23rd May, 1906.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	G. Ishikawa	.....	29th May
WAKASA MARU	6264	Wale	31st May	9th June
HAKATA MARU	6161	Anderson	12th June	23rd June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	1465	Payne	26th June	7th July
TOTOMI MARU	3412	.....	10th July	21st July

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
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Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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EVERY YEAR since 1835 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR £2,433,739
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ASK FOR THE 1903

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EUROPEAN AGENCY.

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etc. etc.
Commission 2½ to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
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Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

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(Established 1814)

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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HOTEL METROPOLE.

CENTRALLY SITUATED OPPOSITE the U. S. CLUB.

Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla

Beautifully Furnished and fitted.

Up-to-date in every respect.

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Tariff from Rs. 5 per day.

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MALARIA no more!

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

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Established 1874.

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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

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ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

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Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEY & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established as AGENTS IN India a Quarter of a Century, they Merchants, and superintendence of the requirements of Eastern [illegible] The basis of the Firm supervision to all [illegible] RELIABLE AGENTS whose [illegible] [illegible]

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GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
in Best and Newest Materials, Silk Linings and Facings.
From Rs. 75.
Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.
New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

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THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chinde and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to:—
Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY, or their Sub-agent at KARACHI, or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth Poona City.

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DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

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Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas; per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,[illegible] first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,00[illegible]250 may be secured, from the [illegible] only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF [illegible] TO 25 PER CENT.

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SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR V[illegible] WITH PROFITS. ARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 6	37 11	20
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 7	47 8	37 13	21
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	65 9	47 12	38 1	23
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	65 11	47 14	38 4	24
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
35	31 5	62 4	47	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
36	32 5	63 8	48 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
38	34 6	66 1	50 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
39	35 8	67 6	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
40	36 11	68 12	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
41	38 0	70 3	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
42	39 6	71 11	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
43	40 13	73 4	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
44	42 5	74 13	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
45	43 14	76 7	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
			58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere be Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The OR, if unwilling to burden [illegible] secures Rs. 300 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of being about the same as most [illegible]yments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium

OR, if preferring to make [illegible] Offices require during the whole term of life.

same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable [illegible] provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the [illegible]ole at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is de[illegible] specially recommended [illegible]pendent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril [illegible] Pale People] are for sale from [illegible] and Co., Kemp and Co., [illegible]

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any fire extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY.

MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove disastrous conflagration.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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Notice is hereby given that immediate proceedings will be taken against any person or persons found importing into or selling in Bombay or elsewhere in India, under the name of Martell's Brandy" or under any label in colourable imitation of Messrs. Martell & Co.'s well-known label, or under any trading name or style in imitation of the trading name or style of Messrs. Martell & Co., any Brandy which is not of Messrs. Martell & Co.'s own manufacture and bottling.

MARTELL'S BRANDY.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

EDMUND ROBERT ST. GEORGE HOLBROOK, late a Captain in His Majesty's first Battalion The Prince of Wales Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Poona.

JOHN McCANDLISH, late a Captain in His Majesty's 28th Light Cavalry, Surrey, England.

LUDHA BHAWAN, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Rice Merchant.

ABRAHAM FRANCIS [illegible] of Bombay Christian Inhabitant.

BERNARD HOLYOAKE, late Manager, Mason Scheidler and Company, Ltd.

PANDYA KALIDAS VALLABHRAM, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant.

DWARKADAS HARIDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

LOUIS FREMAUX, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant a French subject.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement at the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office,
High Court, Bombay, the 3rd day of May, 1906.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

Capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per share; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

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LAKHAMSEY NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants' Association.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq., (Ex-Officio,) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab and Co.

BANKERS :

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS :

Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co.

SECRETARIES :

Messrs. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire Insurance, in all its Branches in India and elsewhere in any part of the world as may be considered advisable by the Board. The power to extend the business by adding Life, Marine, Accident and other Insurance business is reserved.

Recognising that there are so many British and Foreign Insurance Companies, successfully established in India, it is believed that a Company organised entirely in India and under direct Indian control, cannot but meet with considerable success. The increasing trade of India, the rapid extension and improvement of Indian towns and cities, the growth of Mill and other industries, and the tendency and present spirit of all classes of Indian subjects for indigenous enterprise, afford very good prospects, for a large and remunerative Insurance business for a purely Indian Company, to which for all legitimate purposes Government has avowedly extended its sympathy and encouragement.

No less than thirty-five Insurance Companies were floated in England during 1905, and it is therefore reasonably hoped, that India can well support an organisation, like this now placed before the public which is controlled by her own people, and the profits of which remain in the country.

The Secretaries of the proposed Company have been for a time long connected with Insurance business and are therefore well qualified for successfully carrying out the objects of the Company.

Forms of application for Shares and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

Copies of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

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July '.....	7,500
August	7,500
September...	10,000
October	10,000
November...	10,000
December...	10,000
	55,000

The coal must be freshly wrought hand picked steam coal clean and perfectly free from dust, shale stone earth or other foreign matter and also from dampness and must be suitable for locomotive purposes. It must also have been subjected to recent analys.s.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from this office on payment of Re. 1 each.

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

Bombay 23rd May, 1906.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. „ 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,000,000

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Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 9,500,000
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RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £300,000

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THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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GIBBONS & Co. are the only EUROPEAN AUCTIONEERS in Bombay. Their Paper—"Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau"—is second only to the "Exchange and Mart" published in England.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

FOMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.,	Jerez.
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GIESLER & Co.,	Avise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.,	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Lo,	Gibraltar.
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COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.,	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.,	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.,	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.,	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.,	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.,	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG,	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE,	Saumer.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.,	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.,	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.,	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.,	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.,	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.,	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.,	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.,	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.,	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.,	Cognac.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

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LONDON,

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

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John Jameson & Son Ltd.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I

TAMERICI AND TETTUCIO WATERS.

THIS, the Purgative par excellence, of the MONTECATINI WATERS, is very efficacious owing to its general action on the system.

It is recommended as a sovoreign remedy by the highest members of the medical profession, in cases of :

Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, and obstinate Constipation.

Sluggish liver and spleen, jaundice, colic of the liver from gall stones (biliary calculus)

The after-effects of Malaria, abdominal plethora, chronic cerebral congestion, vertigo, stone (renal calculus) gout, and rheumatic and gouty affections.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

USE.

Three tumblers of Tamerici, heated on a water bath, and taken fasting will in half an hour induce complete evacuation of the bowels without irritation of the stomach or intestines.

A tumblerful every morning is the best preventative of any derangement of the digestion.

Puts the stomach and bowels in a healthy condition.

☞ MONTECATINI WATERS keep indefinitely without undergoing any change. Care should, however, be taken not to store it in too warm a place.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & Co.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India.—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, headache, burning down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting disharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

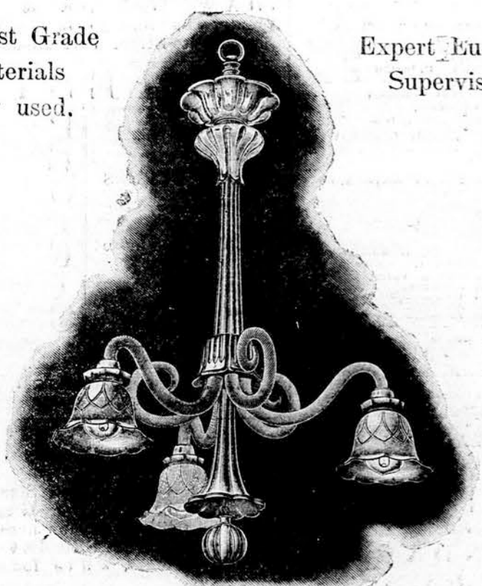
F. & C. OSLER.
BOMBAY

Electric Light Engineers.

To His Excellency The Late Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Highest Grade Materials only used.

Expert European Supervision.



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Electric Light Fittings.

Public Buildings, Private Houses, Banks, Showrooms Offices, &c., Installed throughout with Electric Ligh and Electric Punkhas for connection with the Mains of the Bombay Elect

A FOOTBALL PLAYER

Tells how to 'Keep Going'—

To last long enough to win—that is the great desire and chief necessity of all who engage in strenuous work or pastime, and just how this can be accomplished is explained by Mr. H. Wilson, an ardent football player. At one period Mr. Wilson was so handicapped by ill health that his doctor advised him to give up playing, but fortunately a friend recommended him to try Phosferine, and so beneficial was the Tonic that Mr. Wilson now plays a vigorous game for an hour and a half in the severest weather. Indeed Mr. Wilson says emphatically that Phosferine increased his Staying Power, and so remarkably improved his condition, that he can 'keep going' without the least fatigue. Phosferine starts to reinvigorate and reinforce the entire nerve system from the very first dose and you feel the benefit at once.

Plainly and directly.

Mr. H. Wilson, 25, Wakeman Road, Kensal Rise, W., writes:—"As a footballer for the past 10 years, although not enjoying very good health or energy, I consulted my doctor and he advised me to give up football, but being very fond of the game I felt I could not unless absolutely obliged to. A friend advised me to try Phosferine, and I am now able to turn out in the severest weather and play a solid 90 minutes without feeling the least fatigue, afterwards sitting down to a hearty meal, which I was not able to do until I had commenced taking your valuable Tonic."—February 14, 1906.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Sleeplessness	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain Fag	Indigestion
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Nervous Debility	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Alarming Increase in Baldness

A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

EDWARDS'
"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

Mr. HARRY DE WINDT,

The Great Explorer, writes:

"I think it right to tell you that on my return from my recent Land Expedition from Paris to New York, I was practically bald; the few hairs I had left were rapidly coming out. I have only used your 'HARLENE' FOR TWO MONTHS and am perfectly astounded at its marvellous results. My hair has ceased dropping out, and is growing again quite thickly.

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

—EDWARDS'— BRILLIANTINE

Trade "UZON" Mark.

Of Exquisite Delicacy

A Superior Tonic for Dry Hair, Beard and Moustache.

For making the Hair Rich, Luxuriant and Brilliant.

1/- & 2/6 per bottle, post paid.

—EDWARDS'— "CREMEX" Shampoo Powder.

A delightful Preparation for washing and thoroughly cleansing the Hair and Scalp. Permanently Removes Scurf, Dandruff, etc. Makes the Hair Soft, Pliable and Glossy.

Powders 3d. each. Box of Four 1/- Post Paid

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs. a.
Ambrerose, Fleur D'Amour, Reva Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12 8
Iberis and Vernalis per bottle	8 8
Various Odours in fancy bottles	3 8

TOILET-SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re 1-12; box	5 0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As 14; box	2 8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4: box	3 0

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Mosquitos

AND OTHER INSECTS MAY BITE BUT

Pond's Extract

Immediately applied, prevents all Irritation and Kills the Cause of it.

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

The faithful friend in case of Burns, Cuts, Inflammation, Bruises, &c., &c. Invaluable for Piles. You wouldn't be without it if you knew how good it is. Send for descriptive pamphlet, full of valuable information.

Pond's Extract Co., Desk 'H,' 66, Great Russell St., W.C.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

CLARKE'S 8, 41, PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Every genuine

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Bombay mails of 12th inst., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 11-16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes		=	
1 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	101 1-2	=	,,
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	=	,,
SILVER— Spot in London	31 5-16	=	— 1-16
3 months hence	31 15-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	67 3-4	=	— 1-4
EXCHANGES— Paris cheques		=	
Berlin		=	
New York Demand	4·85 1-4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS— Bank of England	4 per cent	=	,,
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2 do	=	,,
6 ,, ,,	3 1-2 do	=	,,
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	=	,,
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	37-8 do	=	1 4
INTEREST— Day to day loans	3	=	unchanged
7 day marken loans	3	=	,,

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 2 1-4 May sellers

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 3 1-4 value

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1-8 — 1-4 June-July sellers, easier

RAPESEED—
Brown 42 3-4 M-J seller quiet

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 45 1-4—1-8 M-J sellers dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 3-4 = — 1-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Hill Craig Strathtan

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed active. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 6·15 —01. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 35,000. Futures closed quiet.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·94	5·94	5·94
+2	+2	+2
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·83	5·76	5·70
+2	+2	+2
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·68	5·68	5·69
+2	+2	+2

Receipts at U S P orts ... 10,000
Do. last year ... 27,000
Exports to Great Britain ... nil
Do. do Continent ... 13,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·90
Futures month of July	11·14 +5
Do. do Dec	10·41 +7

Declined early owing to daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains and advanced later through bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 5-16 +16
Futures month of July	11 35 +5
Do. do. Aug	11 07 +7
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on Thursday, 24th May 1906 :—

Cotton	7,497 bales.
Wheat	10,227 cwts.
Linseed	7,683 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,014 do
Gingellyseed	1,088 do
Poppyseed	7,939 do
Groundnut	99
Castorseed	6,343 do
Rice	15,700 do
Myrabollams	355 do
Cottonseed	20,540 do
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	1,139 22? do
Jowar	nil
Maize	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bullion	Rs. 12,67,000
Gold Coin	,, 45,000

Ex s. s. Persia from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MAY 25.

THE weather reports to hand during the past week show a continuance of normal conditions throughout the country, and prospects seem favorable for the arrival of the monsoon about the middle of June. Up to the time of writing, no reports are to hand of the burst at Colombo, from which port we hear that the sea is rising and light S.-W. winds are experienced.

Very good reports are coming in of the Punjab wheat crops and it is probable that a big export season will take place in Karachee within the next few months. The current high prices of Jute in Calcutta are also attracting attention, and large funds will be necessary to finance their crops. It is therefore probable that a continuance of dear money will be ruling, though the stringency experienced last week has disappeared. Both the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced their official rates to 6 per cent. being one per cent. down from last week.

Sterling exchange is a trifle easier and Rupee Paper has again advanced.

COTTON.

Home advices have been rather easier during the past week and quotations have given way. This seems to be chiefly due to the generally satisfactory weather conditions prevailing throughout the cotton belt, and it is reported that a private telegram has been received in Bombay stating that weather is ideal. A continuation of such conditions should cause a material decline from the present high range of values, but until the growing crop is assured, these will doubtless be the usual ups and downs in the market, as there is considerable nervousness in the trade for next year's supplies, which can only be allayed by the certainty of a full crop.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
May	18th...6·25	12·00
,,	19th...6·18	11·95
,,	21st...6·18	11·90
,,	22nd...6·13	11·90
,,	23rd...6·16	11·90
,,	24th...6·15	11·90

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, July August, and New York July.

	Liverpool.	New York.
May	18th...6·03	11·23
,,	19th...5·98	11 17
,,	21st...5·97	11·03
,,	22nd...5·93	11·14
,,	23rd...5·92	11·09
,,	24th...5·94	11·14

In Bombay the market has been very steady chiefly on account of the settlement which is due to-day, and is the last big settlement of the season. The actual cotton transferred from one holder to another is not large as the bulk of the Satta contracts are settled. Dealers are occupied in transferring their cotton from the Jethas to the godowns with the approach of the rainy season. Business reported during the week has been far from brisk. Shippers to Europe are buying small lots to complete May shipment; Japan shippers are practically out of the market, while the local mills have been only filling their immediate requirements. The demand has therefore been on small lines, and we hear of very few fresh orders coming to hand. There is however, a large stock of cotton in Bombay for sale, and in the event of a satisfactory rainfall throughout the country and good prospects for next year's crops, we anticipate some decline in prices, which will doubtless attract a good demand during the monsoon season.

The Satta market for new crops has fluctuated very slightly and we don't hear of much business passing. Closing rates are as follows :

F. G. Bengals, 15 to 25 Jan. 1907. Rs. 185.
Good M. G. Broach 15 to 25 Mar. 1907. Rs. 245 1/2.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	To-al for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last Season.
	Bales.	Bales.	
Khandeish	3316	428257	251133
Central India	50 18	1252219	113162
Surat and Broach	2371	134687	100570
Eerars	3403	483099	245731
Central Provinces	3693	33755	316121
Total Comras	14981	1597017	1376717
Dhollera	10159	157180	69188
Broach	2263	209384	159054
Compta and Dharwar	4941	6 014	53884
Westerns	2205	19464	14288
Bengals N-W Provinces	959	30918	33416
Bengals Rajputana	2769	31319	58998
Sind	nil	29692	85629
Persian	28	1652	2249
American	6 3	13615	46210
Egyptian	31	1375	1236
Other Sorts	7	2180	6075
Total	39,035	2,337,310	2,230,514

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	39,035
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 24th May	2,337,310
Shipments for the week Europe.	50,793
To. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	nil.
Total	50,793

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 24th May

Europe	724,715
Japan	331,140
China	18,502
Coast Ports	20,943
Total	1,095,300
Afloat in harbour for Europe	19,120
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	8,419

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ... firm
Estimated sales ... 10,000 bales
Imports ... 1,000

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·93	5·98	5·98
+1	+1	+1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·80	5·70	5·74
+1	+1	+1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5·72	5·72	5·73
+1	+1	+1

Cotton.—The market to-day closes quiet but steady with the usual small demand for ready lots. The settlement has passed very quietly and we append a list of the official quotations.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good Ordy.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	191	182	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	200	190	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	199	189	do.
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	210	204	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	209	203	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	210	204	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	209		do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	211	205	do.
Karanja do. (M.-G.)			
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	214	208	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	213	207	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	218	212	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	208	203	do.
Bhownugar, (M. G.)	239	229	do
Do (H. G.)	229	219	209 do.
Muzafa (M.-G.)	209	203	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)			do
Westerns		232	do
Compta (M. G.)		238	do
		275	do

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market has ruled dull since our last report owing to large tenders against May contracts, and the many resales made on this account had a depressing effect. The home markets have declined as more offers were made from this side. But when the May settlement is over, a reaction is likely to take place, as the native sentiment is bullish on account of small crops.

We quote:

Ready	Rs 7 13
May	Rs 8·
September	Rs 8 4 6

RAPESEED.—The tone of the market is easier, but yellow descriptions are very scarce and full rates have to be paid to complete shipments. No fresh business is reported with Europe, as local rates are much above home parity. In Calcutta prices are also easier and the market all round will probably further decline.

We quote:

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7 6
Yellow do	,, 8 5
Yellow Guzarat	,, 8 7
Brown Delhi May	,, 7 8
do June-July	,, 7 9

GINGELLY.—The market is steady and prices unchanged.

POPPYSEED.—Market quiet but steady with little doing. We quote,

Ready	Rs. 8-5 B. T.
September	Rs. 8-9 B. T.

COTTONSEED.—Steady at Rs. 19 1/2.

MOWRASEED.—Steady at Rs. 5-7 ready B. T. and Rs. 5-10 July R. T.

WHEAT.—There is very little doing as offers from home are below local sellers ideas. Some business was reported in White Peoi. at Rs. 32 per candy. Local mills are doing nothing. White Delhi is quoted Rs. 4-12 May, Rs.4-12-6 June-July, and Rs. 4-14 August-September. White Karachi Rs. 4 8 6 July August.

Week's arrivals of wheat and seeds into Bombay :—

Wheat	31,107 cwts
Linseed	72,724 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	51,933 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,924 ,,
Poppyseed	46,189 ,,
Groundnuts	800 ,,
Castorseed	51,273 ,,
Rice	92,734 ,,
Myrobollams	11,303 ,,
Cottonseed	120,003 ,,
Mowraseed	3,0 ,,
Gram	39,070 ,,
Jowar	2,001 ,,
Maize	233 ,,

FREIGHT.

The market is steady with only a moderate business passing. For Dunkirk seeds 12s. 6d. and Cotton 13s. 6d. was paid. Havre in steamer Kt Templar cotton at 14s. and for Hull seeds at 11s 3d to 11s. 6d. all for May shipment. Speculators quote May-June 11s. 6. to 13s. 6d. according to port and cargo, July 12s. 6d. and August to December 13s. to 13s. 6d.

Fixtures reported include

Str. Kirklee, May for Hull only at 12s.
,, Clan Macaulay 1 p.p. May at 12s.
,, Ras Issa 2 p.p. May-June at 12s.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd May.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 24th May	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 24th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd April	7	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	7,80,797	Increase
Other Deposits	,,	5,22,197	Decrease
Sundries	,,	51,410	Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs	2 2 757	do ;
Other Authorized Securities	,,	33,820	Decrease
Credits on Securities	,,	2,45,553	do
Loans do.	,,	4,04,394	do
Bills discounted & purchased	,,	18,87,557	do
Balance with other Banks	,,	1 27,152	Increase
Sundries	,,	18,317	do
Cash	,,	25,57 238	do

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of 21 1/4 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 62 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras is 8 1/2 lakhs down. The temporary stringency of last week is relaxed and both the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay are now quoting 6 per cent. per annum against 7 per cent. ruling last week

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 51,10,000. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday Forty lakhs was put up for tender of which amount 34'30 lakhs was taken in bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 5 80 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d, tenderers at these rates receiving 14 per cent. For next week Forty lakhs is again advertised for allotment.

No extras were announced since Wednesday.

The mail of the 11th May brings £120,000 silver and £1,10,000 gold for Bombay, also £90,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	16,20,000
Bombay	,,	11,50,000
Madras	,,	6,20,000
Total...	Rs.	3,90,000

The mail of the 18th May brings £160,000 silver and £110,000 gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	16,50,000
Bombay	,,	10,90,000
Madras	,,	5,50,000
Total...	Rs.	32,90,000

The mail of the 25th May brings £360,000 silver and £70,000 gold to Bombay, also £160,000 silver and £10,000 gold to Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	24,70,000
Bombay	,,	2,80,000
Madras	,,	6,80,000
Total...	Rs.	34,30,000

EXCHANGE.

A moderate business was done in bills this week, there being one buyer who would not be denied. Six months bills at 1s. 4 3 8 1. and three months at 1s. 4 1 4 3, were considerably below Calcutta quotations. There is a very poor demand for remittance or the market would have further declined. There is no forward business passing or any description for any delivery.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	...	...1s. 4 1-32 1.
Bank Demand	...	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s 4 1-4 1.
Do. do.	do.	... 1s. 4 3-32 1.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	170 1-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...	154
Shanghai 30	do	215
Japan 30	do.	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Rupee paper was firm and advancing throughout the week under the influence of the easier tone of the money market, and the decline in the Bank rate. At the close the market is steady at our quotations.

	Rs.
3 1-2 per cent. cash	93-11
1st settlement 31st May	93-11
2nd settlement 29th June	93-12

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1930	104	4
4 per cent ,, ,,	... 1932	104	8
4 per cent ,, ,,	... 1935	104	8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1934	104	0
5 per cent ,, ,,	... 1946	104	0
5 per cent ,, ,,	... Tansa	120	0
5 per cent ,, ,,	... Sanitary	118	0
4 per cent Bd. Imp. Trust	... 1939	104	0
4 per cent ,,	...1904-05	104	0

BULLION.

The silver market was firm and advanced as high as Rs. 80-4 on reports of purchases by Russia and India, but there is a re-action at the close and we have receded to Rs. 72-6. It is to be noted that 31 3/8 quoted in London on Wednesday is the highest price of this year.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay do.	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
Do Dragons	15	0	0
Silver-duty Ready	79	6	0
Do. 1st settlement	79	8	0
Do 2nd do	79	7	0

Why buy Shop-Made Pastry?

When your Cook can so easily make your Pastries, Scones, Jam Sandwiches, Shortbread, Tarts, Tea Cakes, Little Dinner Loaves, etc., with

Brown & Polson's raising powder

"Paisley Flour"

Tell Cook to try it next baking day.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whole-

PIECE-GOODS.

Pending the arrival of the monsoons business in this market is very slack. There is no demand from up-country and we hear of nothing doing locally. Dealers are waiting to see how the monsoon turns out.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	85,000	28,000	4,500
Hongkong	89,000	48,000	500
	174.000	76,000	5,000

2,50,000 Bales.

The local market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Markets firm with very little doing both here and at home.

IRON.—Market advancing locally and in Europe. Business reported in Basic bars, G. C. sheets and steel sheets.

SPELTER } Quiet nothing doing.
QUICKSILVER }
PIGLEAD.—Advanced and is scarce at home.

COALS.

Market quiet ;South Yorkshire shortly due sold at Rs. 14-8.

SHARES.

The market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares are in demand at Rs. 1,465. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs 470 during the week and are steady at the rate. Ahmedabad-Prantej are steady at Rs 525. Ahmedabad-Dholka have changed hands at Rs. 101. In mill companies Bombay Cotton have improved to Rs. 930. Central Indias are steady at Rs. 2,025. Chinas are quiet at Rs. 1,140. Connaughts are unchanged at Rs. 555. Colaba Land have changed hands at Rs. 980, Coorlas at Rs. 755, Crescents at Rs. 142 1/2 Currimbhais have ruled at and about Rs 1,240, Davids have improved to Rs 470. Empress to Rs. 520, Framji Petits to Rs 1,245. Howard and Bullough are unchanged at Rs 610. Jamsheds are unchanged at Rs 185, Jubilees are weak at Rs. 640. Manekji Petits have gradually advanced to Rs. 3,440. Queens have improved to Rs. 830 Sholapurs are reported to have changed hands at Rs 3,385. Southern Marathas at Rs 200. Standards at and about Rs 1,175. Swadeshis have improved to Rs 1,560. Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill shares have changed hands at Rs 572 1/2 X-D. Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs 665, Luxmi Cotton at Rs 1,210. Phoenix at Rs 117 1[2. Textiles at Rs 1,370. Centuries have improved to Rs 2,175. Moon Mill have changed hands at Rs 600. In miscellaneous list Alcock Aashdowngare in demand at Rs 300. Badham Piles are weak at Rs 152. Bombay flours are weak at Rs 675. Kamps at Rs 236, Treachers have changed hands at Rs 535. Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 435. In Press Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs 562 1/2 New Berars at Rs 530, Indian Cotton at Rs 137 1/2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 11TH MAY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Persia, Captain W. H. Haughton, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 11th May. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON

Booke Mr F W
Bush Mr
Burke-Roche Miss G
Kent, Mr P L
Barton Miss
Smith Rev J
Hoy Miss
Medows Mr (G M
Irvine Mr J
Weis Miss K B
Bell, Dr L N T
Bolling Mr M
Brijant Mr W L
Ailhussen, Mrs
Pendlebury Mr W B
Flether Mr J
Forster Mr
Forster Miss
Farrell Miss
Kooper Mrs
Hayward Mr M
Hayward Mrs T
Peel, Mr R
Peel Miss
Khandeva Mr P

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Hine Mr E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Moana Mr J
Shaw Mr
Shaw Mrs
Armstrong Lt Col H
Barnes Mrs
Enthoven Mr
Stewart Mr R B
Jannahomed Mr
Leach Mr G
Peart Capt
Marker, Maj
Price Dr and Mrs F G
Muudy Capt
Loo Maj
Gaskell Mr W
Elliott Mr
Foggin Mr D
Ramsden Mr A
Badoly Mr C
Moore Mr P
Gosset Lieut
Douglas Mr C F
Audinet Mr J
Hoar Mr M
Careless Mr
Shanker Mrs and child
Bagtani Mr R
Elliot Miss
Barr Mr A G

FROM PORT SAID.

Gard Mr J W
Rogers Miss C
Campbell J C
Dunhill Miss

FROM ADEN.

Knigh Mr
Suit Mr
Davidson Mr C
Gudwool Mr
Forster Mr R

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are booked to proceeded to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Macedonia, Commander Bennett, to Marseilles London :—

Abbott Miss
Albertson Mr
Anderson Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Arundal Lady
Ashton Mr R P
Aspinall Mr J
Baker Mr T L
Baker Mr W Hl
Bamber Mrs L K
Bannerjee Mr Shelly and child
Barnett Mr F
Barton Mr C A
Berry F S S
Berry Mr F S S
Blackmore Dr G J
Bollleau Mr C B
Bond Mr C H
Bond Mrs H G
Book Miss
Bowles Brig-Genl H A and Mrs
Bradshaw Col L
Browden Mr and Mrs H J A
Brown Miss G
Bryning Mr and Mrs H E
Byrne Mr and Mrs S Quinton and child
Byrne Miss
Cairns Mr J
Carthew Yorstoun Lieut-Col M E
Chakravarti Rai Bahadur G M
Chatterton Mr
Clarke Mr
Colvin Lady
Cooper Mr J H
Cooper Mrs and child
Cooper Mr Ruttonjee Hormusjee
Considine Mr W J
Crest Mr S T
Crashwaite Mr H S
Cumboridge Capt C J and 2 infants
Curtis Mr G S
Dadisett Mr Arleskir Johangie
Darley Mr W H La
Davis R v T
Davis Miss H C
Davis Capt E N
Davys Capt G G
Denny Mr Anthony
Denny The Hon Mrs
D rry Mrs
Dew Capt A B
Dewsnap Mr
Dhingra Dr
Dixon Mr and Mrs H F and child
Driver Mr W H P
Dunlope Mr R W
Dutton Mr W
Edney Mr
Edwards Mr
Edwardes Mrs and child
Edwards Mr
Edwardes Mr
Elsworth Mr Tyndall
Elworthy Hon Mr H
Ferguson Mr M
Finney Miss C D
Fiske Capt A F B
Fountaine Capt Miss
Forbes Col James S
Forbes Col L
Fowler Major F G
Fraser Mr E F T
Gardner Mr F M
Gaisford Mrs child and infant
Geldard Mr
Georgacopulo Mr J
Geyer Mr and son
Gibson Dr Maitland
Gifford Mr and Mrs E W
Gillespie Mr J G
Goddard Mr
Gowans Mr G W
Graham Mr C F
Grant Maj r and Mrs J H
Grimes Mr H R
Griffith Capt
Grimston Maj R
Grover Col W H S
Gurdon Maj and Mrs P R T
Hees Mr D
Hahn Mr
Haldane Capt and Mrs C L
Hallam Mr and Mrs
Hanna Mr J C
Harbord Mr
Hartley Mrs M
Hawtayne Major T M
Hayter Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Henry Mr J S
Holland Mr and Mrs
Hole Mr R B
Hollow Mr
Hopkins Capt L E
Hopman Mr
Ireland Miss
Ireland Mr J W
Ishmael Mr J P
Ishmael Mr Wm
Jacobs Mr Chas
James Mr C Garkett
Jeaffreson Mr C H
Johnson Mr and Mrs F F
Johnston Major C A
Joy Mr F D H
Jung Mr Benazir
Kelly Mr and Mrs E
Kenhaird Hon Miss G
Kirfoosar, Mr V G
Knight Revd Percy and Mrs
Ko-gaonker Mr
Kreyns Mr P M M
Krieg Mr A
Lake Mr and Mrs L F
Laski Mr N
Lawley The Hon Col
Lawson Mr
Leach Mr and Mrs
Leslie Mr Mask
Leslie Mr and Mrs G E 2 children and infant
Liddlewood Mrs W J
Lloyd Mrs R C and child
Lloyd Capt R G
Lowry Major Mr H Ward
Luker Mr F
Lyall Mr E
Macdonald Mr
Macdonald Miss
Marlyn Mrs and infant
Maxwell Major H M
McCanlis Mr and Mrs W J and child
McCormick Mrs and infant
Mc ean Mr D
Menges Mr
Moncrieff Mr A L M
Moore Mr T D
Morgan Mr G H
Morgan Miss
Moritz Mr A
Morrison Mr W
Mymeesing Maharaj Kumar of Nichollis Mr
Nicholson Mrs E Ferrers
O'Conor Mr J E
Oliver Mr and Mr A K
Owen Col
Pack Mr H
Palmer Mrs
Parker Mr and Mr and Mrs
Parkis Mr J R
Parson Miss
Pedler D F S
Perratt Mr and Mrs and infant
Peyton Col W E
Pike Major M J W
Playfair Mrs K M
Powell Mrs J E
Rae Mrs F G and child
Race Miss
Read Mr J
Richardson Mr and Mrs G A
Richards Mr and Mrs H A
Ritchie Mrs and infant and Nurse
Robbins Miss
Roberts Mr
Roberts Mr A M
Robert Mr C H
Robertson Capt J W
Robinson Mr C C
Robson Mr N F
Russ Mr S
Schultz Mr and Mrs
Schulz Miss
Scindo Mr
Scotney Mr F J
Scott Mr J W
Scott Mr J G
Scrafton Mrs W
Shafi Mr Mohammed
Shilstone Mr W O N
Sircar Mr B B
Sadlen Dr and Mrs Lambert
Sopper Mr J
Stevens Mr W E
Stewart Mr A T
Strickwell Col Penrose E B
Thornton Mr
Thurman Mr W A
Toomey Mrs child and infant
Turner Lieut-Col J G and Mrs
Tyers Mr J
Watson Mr and Mrs J P
Wallace Mr C B
Walker Major E Forestier
White Mr O W
Wilbraham Mr H
Wiley Mr
Wilson Mr G Sidney
Wright, Lieut-Col F W
Wynch Mr L M

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will shortly take place in July, between Wilfrid Wykeham Jelf, Royal Field Artillery, son of Colonel R. H. Jelf, C. M. G., late Royal Engineers, and Cicely Helen, daughter of the late John George and Mrs. Child, and sister of Sir Hill Child, Bart., of Stallington, Staffordshire.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and preserves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Sold by all Chemists. All

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

TH

WE ... ...

WANT ... ...

YOU ... ...

TO be more comfortable this hot weather. You can avoid that sticky feeling, that unpleasant perspiration and that danger from chills.

BY WEARING PURE WOOL MATERIALS.

Give our materials a trial this summer and you will be surprised how less unbearable the hot weather will seem.

We are now making light-weight PURE WOOL Flannels, Serges, Worsted Coatings, etc. and samples will gladly be forwarded on application to :—

THE MANAGER,
DEPT. "4,"
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

THE
POONA
MAHABLESHWAR
MOTOR SERVICE.

VISITORS should kindly note that we are not running large cars to seat 9 persons and for all classes of people to sit in, but Luxurious, Small 3 Passenger Cars. Also we do not induce you to book seats at low and absurd rates and charge you ... for each 10 lbs luggage, nor ... increase our rates in June for the Down journey.

We do not wish you to spend Rs. 3 for your Breakfast on the road. We take you for Breakfast at 11-0 O'clock.

So our rates are equal to such slow motor Services.

THE POONA MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE.

264, Main Street Poona.

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THE COMPANY'S
WATCHES should be inspected before deciding elsewhere.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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GUARANTEED CARRIAGE
RUBBER TYRES
COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS.
MOTOR CAR TYRES.

Inner Tubes & Outer Covers of all Sizes.
RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS
HORNS, &c., &c., &c.,
BICYCLE ACCESSORIES,
Tyres, Tubes, Etc., of Best DUNLOP make.
OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION AND ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH.

For prices etc., apply to
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
POONA AGENTS,
MESSRS. FRENCHMAN & Co.
66, CIVIL LINES.

EADE'S
GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have caused to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been given almost to madness by the racking pain, but in an incredibly short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours!—entirely eradicate the disease, but restore to perfect health

THE HERO OF A CRISIS.

BANQUET TO LORD MILNER.

"An Asset of the Empire"

HOPES FOR A CONTINUITY OF POLICY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 25.

Mr. Chamberlain, last night, presided at a banquet given to Lord Milner. The gathering was a large and representative one including Lord Lanedowne, Lord Curzon, Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech proposing the health of the guest of the evening, paid a high tribute to the work of Lord Milner, who, he said, would remain one of the great assets of the Empire.

Lord Milner, in reply, said that things in South Africa had taken a turn for the better and we must now hope for a continuity of policy. He paid a tribute to Lord Elgin's fairness and excellent intentions.

Lord Curzon proposed Our Dominions Beyond the Seas. He referred to India as the supreme test of our Empire and race and said that every inhabitant of the Empire, rich, poor, white and coloured was equally concerned with the justice of our rule.

ATTACK ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A Welsh Liberal View.

"INTOLERABLE ARROGANCE" OR GROSS IMPUDENCE!

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Liverpool, said that the House of Lords was a menace to progress and their action in mutilating and rejecting bills a piece of intolerable arrogance which no Liberal Government should tolerate.

In view of the Education Bill, he said, it was time to scrutinise their claims to override the will of the people.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Statement in the Commons.

AN INCREASINGLY FRIENDLY ATTITUDE.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Sir E. Grey, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that no agreement exists with Russia, but there has been an increasing tendency for agland and Russia to deal in a friendly manner with questions as they arise, and this has more han once lately led to co-operation. He would, he said, be most glad to encourage this tendency which will naturally result in the progressive settlement of questions in which both are interested and the strengthening of friendly relations.

THE INDIA LOAN.

Financial Effect of the American Earthquake.

The papers ascribe the poor success of the Indian loan to the noticeable indisposition at present to purchase gilt-edged securities and the abstention of the Insurance Companies owing to the San Francisco fire.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

Will Probably Take Place Next Year.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Admiral Togo with his fleet is not coming to the Solent in 1906 but probably in 1907.

CAMBRIDGE HONOURS

Conferred on the Chinese Commissioners.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Cambridge University has conferred degrees on the Chinese Commissioners.

THE COMING MARRIAGE.

A Kingly Gallant.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ON THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, MAY 24.

King Alfonso has started for the frontier to meet his bride.

LONDON, MAY 25.

King Alfonso met Princess Ena at Irun at five this morning.

Crowds had gathered there to meet the train and were most enthusiastic.

All the notabilities were introduced and bouquets presented, after which the Royal party proceeded to Madrid.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS EDICT.

United States Join Britain in the Protest.

A Despatch from Washington says that Mr. Rockhill has been instructed to join in the British action against the Chinese Customs Edict.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Draft Bill for Full Religious Freedom.

The constitutional Democrats have submitted to the Duma a Bill giving every religion the fullest possible freedom.

LATEST BETTING ON THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY, 25, 4 P. M.

The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—

9 to 4 Lally
11 to 2 Spearmint
10 to 1 Gorgos
10 to 1 Malua
10 to 1 Saucy
100 to 8 Picton
100 to 6 His Eminence
20 to 1 Radium
20 to 1 Sarcelle
20 to 1 Black Arrow
25 to 1 Beppo
33 to 1 Nulli Secundus.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Paddington this day.

THE SITUATION IN ZULULAND.

Imperial Troops Ordered to Prepare.

BAMBAATA COERCES OTHER CHIEFS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Imperial troops at Pretoria have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness in view of the serious situation in Zululand.

LATER.

There has been a practical armistice for several days in Natal, while the Chiefs are conferring, but Bambaata's agents persuaded them to continue resistance.

Colonel Mackenzie is now preparing a vigorous offensive movement.

WORK OF THE FIELD FORCE.

On May 5, while Col. Mansel was making a reconnaissance in force towards Getewayo's grave, his vanguard was attacked by a body of about 200 Zulus, who succeeded in coming within a few yards of the muzzle of the rifles, but were beaten off, with the loss of 60 killed, besides wounded. Only three men were wounded on the British side. Col. Mansel captured 200 cattle and many goats, and burnt several kraals.

It is reported that the effect of Col Mansel's success has been the dispersal of Bambaata's following —a result which is not altogether satisfactory.

Col. Mackenzie's Column has reached Nkandhla and effected a junction with the other forces.

A loan of £500 00 proposed by the Natal Government to cover the expense of suppressing the native rising has been sanctioned by the Legislature.

In the House of Commons on May 8 Mr. Churchill stated, in answer to a question that the offer of a reward for the capture of Bambaata was an executive act and not made under any law. It had since been withdrawn by the Natal Government. The Governor informed the Colonial Secretary with regard to Bambaata's original act of rebellion, that a serious faction fight took place some time ago between two divisions of the tribe of which Bambaata was chief. The case was tried in the civil courts, and as it was found that Bambaata was fomenting the disturbances it was decided to relieve him of the control of the tribe. Taking advantage of the general disturbed condition of the country, he declined to submit to the authority of the Government, and left his kraal. If captured, the presumption is that he would be tried by the civil court. No question had arisen as to the confiscation of reservation land.

The remainder of the Durban Light Inf. have been suddenly called out.

The operations for surrounding Bambaata's following began yesterday.

A remarkable Blue Book on the Natal unrest was issued in London on May 10, and contains a despatch from the Government of Natal in which Sir H. McCallum stated that he had been informed from an authoritative source of a widespread conspiracy the main spring of which was Ethiopianism and the object of which was the Massacre of the European population.

A meeting of Natal colonists in London on Sunday decided to offer material support to Natal in dealing with the native revolt in the form of ammunition gifts for the defence of Durban. A sum of £1,2 0. was promised in the room.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

There has been no change in the agricultural situation generally, but in Bengal the rain has done good. Rain is badly wanted in Upper Burma. The numbers in receipt of relief are incomplete owing to the absence of figures from the United Provinces. There has been a rise in the numbers in the Punjab and Bombay, a fall in Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad, and no change elsewhere.

BOMBAY FAMINE PROSPECTS.

THE PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India on the 23rd of say.

Slight rain during week in parts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolaba, and very slight in parts Ratnagiri, Satara. Standing crops generally in good condition except in parts Ahmednagar and Kanara where they are withering. Irrigation canals, tanks and wells drying up. Preparation of lands for kharif sowing continues. Sowing of rice commenced in parts Belgaum and Dharwar. Drinking water-supply being improved with aid of Government grants and takavi advances. Agricultural stock deteriorating in affected districts and takavi being granted for making good their deficiency. Grass imported by Government finds ready sale. Prices of local fodder two to three times above normal. Stocks of food grains ample and trade active. Quantity of grain purchaseable per rupee in Deccan 28 to 55 per cent. in Karnatak 35 to 50 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 35 per cent., in Konkan 15 to 30 per cent. and in Sind 10 to 25 per cent. less than normal. Numbers on test works on last day of week ending 12th instant—Dharwar 122, Phalian 96, Kathiawar 618, total 836. Distress gradually increasing, though not acute. Agricultural labourers in fair to good condition and find considerable employment in fields and on Local Board and Government irrigation and private works organised by help of takavi grants. People on relief works generally in good condition and relief measures adequate. Numbers on relief rising. Emigrants continue to return. No aimless wandering reported. Condition of people in general good. Cholera still prevalent in places in Deccan, Karnatak and Khairpur. Numbers on relief—British Districts—Deccan : works 19,029, gratuitous 34,070, total 53,099, Karnatak, works 10,750, gratuitous 16,468, total 27,208. Native States. works 4,114 gratuitous 2,274, total 6,388.

WHEAT IN THE PUNJAB.

AN EIGHT LAKHS INCREASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 25.

There is a record wheat crop in the Punjab this year, and it is estimated that the acreage under crop is 8,00,000 tons above normal and that the yield will be about half a million tons in excess of anything yet known.

What portion will be available for export remains to be seen and depends on the demand in India and the prices at home, but there is sure to be an enormous discharge into ships at Karachi.

How the railway will deal with this great movement of grain, and whether the Port Trust has made adequate provision at Karachi, are other points to be watched with great interest during the next few months.

THE MONSOON.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION AT COLOMBO.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY EARLY APPEARANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 25.

Interviewed to-day, Mr. Barnard, Superintendent of Trigonometrical Surveys, said that the big monsoon arrived here on the 7th May, being exceptionally early. Since then south-west winds have prevailed and the rains commenced on 13 h May. The wind velocity and temperature indicate that true monsoon conditions prevail. Hitherto the rainfall was comparatively slight.

Last night there was a heavy and brief downpour accompanied by thunder and lightning. To-day it is cloudy, with occasional rain and a brisk south-west wind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The mail steamer Persia which reached Bombay this Friday morning experienced after passing Socotra, at first light southerly, and then moderate south-westerly winds and passing clouds showing that monsoon conditions were improving over the centre of the Arabian Sea, but during the last five hundred miles of the voyage gentle north-westerly winds and fine weather were experienced so that the current has not yet extended eastward beyond longitude 65.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF NEW ZEALAND.

INDIA WILL NOT PARTICIPATE.

SIMLA, MAY 28.

A Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry announces that an International Exhibition will be held at Christ Church, New Zealand, in November 1906. Special arrangements will be made with steamship companies for special rates of freight for exhibits. The Government of India have decided not to participate in the Exhibition.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE BOMBAY MAIL.

DASTARDLY AFFAIR NEAR UMBALLA.

SAVED BY COWCATCHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

On Saturday night at the bridge near Kulla river, a few miles to south of Umballa, large stones were placed on the rails to wreck the Bombay Mail. The train struck the stones and cowcatcher was broken and bent inside. Luckily a part of the vacuum too same off and the train stopped automatically, otherwise it would have derailed and dropped down into the river. The Guard removed the dangling cowcatcher and the stones were removed with difficulty. The train started for Umballa which it reached an hour late and the damaged engine was changed.

EMPIRE DAY.

QUIET CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

Empire Day in Calcutta was not widely celebrated St. Xavier's College, the Jewish High School, the Tagore Sanskrit College and the Bhatapara Girls' High School were scenes of quiet demonstrations, while in College Square a meeting of fair dimensions was held, the chief interest in which seemed to centre round some country-made Dhories and Chadars, work of the National Weaving School.

IN UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 25.

Reports are coming in from all parts of the Provinces showing that Empire Day was celebrated on a large scale chiefly by school children and college students, but also by the Native gentry who met at garden parties.

BENGAL DISTURBANCES.

APPEAL TO MAHOMEDANS ISSUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The Anjuman-i-Mofidul-Islam of Madaripur has issued a circular appealing to the Mahomedan population of the disturbed locality not to make an unprovoked attack upon their Hindu neighbours or to encroach upon their rights and properties.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. JACK.

A VEXATIOUS PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

All the complaints against Jack have been dismissed by Mr. Emerson, the District Magistrate of Barisal, as "purely vexatious and full of falsehoods."

THE FIRE ON THE "CITY OF YORK."

AMOUNT OF THE CARGO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" says the cargo of "City of York" which caught fire at Tilbury included 7,000 packages from Ceylon and 300 from India.

THE BENGAL BANK RATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate to six per cent.

DEATH OF COL. MATTHEWS.

INDIA LOSES HER P. V. O.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

Colonel J. Matthews, C. B., A, V. D., Principal Veterinary Officer in India died at Walker Aospital to-day. He had been suffering from abcess on the liver and an operation was performed a few days ago.

LATER.

The funeral of Col. J. Mathews, C. B. Principal Veterinary Officer in India, who died in Simla to-day, takes place to-morrow morning.

EXCLUSION OF UNDESIRABLES FROM COLONIES.

LEGISLATION BY THE STRAITS GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

A Press communique from the Department of Commerce states that an Act has been passed by the Straits Settlements Government to prevent the landing and leaving of decrepit beggars in the settlements of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca. The Act imposes on the master or consignee of any vessel, bringing such persons to the Colony, the liability of either reconveying them to their port of embarkation or paying to the Straits Government the costs of maintenance and removal, and also renders the masters liable to a fine in the event of such persons being landed without the consent of the Chief Police Officer. Masters and owners of vessels are warned to act with precaution against accepting as passengers any persons not being natives of the Colony or of the Federated Malay States who may reasonably be suspected of being decrepit beggars.

THE GANGES BRIDGE.

MATTER CONSIDERED URGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce joins issue with the Bengal Chamber in considering that the bridge at Sara should be taken in hand as soon as practicable.

The renewed demand for a bridge over the Ganges at Sara Ghat will, of course, receive the sympathetic consideration of Government, but, says the "Pioneer" there are various considerations which must be taken into account before any decision is pronounced on the matter. The object in view in bridging the river, is to secure a full and uninterrupted flow of traffic into Calcutta from the narrow gauge lines north of the Ganges. The two systems concerned are the Bengal and North-Western and the Eastern Bengal. At the present time the volume of traffic which passes from the former across the river at Mokameh Ghat is greater than that which is dealt with at Sara. When the Katkar-Releaghat line is finished the traffic will be diverted eastwards form Mokameh, and the crossing place will be at Godagiri. At this point the quantity of goods to be dealt with will more, than ever be in excess of that at Sara. Later on, however, will come the completion and opening of the Golakganj-Gaubati line, with a waggon ferry at the latter place. Assam traffic will then seek this route, and the volume at Sara Ghat will rise higher than that at Godagiri. It will thus be seen that the Government of India and the Secretary of State have a problem in front of them which is not easy of decision. If the original recommendation of the former had not been rejected by the India Office a bridge at Sara would now be well in hand : as it is, not a pier has been sunk either at that crossing or at Godagiri. Looking well ahead one can see that the Ganges must eventually be bridged at both places, the only point is as to which bridge should be first undertaken. Each will cost about a crore of rupees, and simultaneous construction is apparently out of the question. The agents railway budget has been expanded, but with the enormous demand for rolling stock on almost every open line there are no surplus funds for two big bridges over the Ganges. And yet the demands of trade are insistent, and Calcutta will probably continue to press the Sara project. The effect of the new waggon ferry there has not yet become fully operative. It should serve to lessen the difficulties of transit across the river, and during the coming jute season the results gained should be carefully noted.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 11.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were fortunate in arriving home or rather in London on one of the very few warm days which this spring has so far given us, and consequently there was no lack of people in the streets to give utterance to the pleasure felt by us all at the safe return of the illustrious couple after their most memorable journey. All the papers with greater or less felicity welcome the Prince and Princess back to what his Royal Highness in his reply to the address of the Portsmouth Corporation styled "Our beloved country." The "Times" well says :—"It is not a mere pleasure trip from which their Royal Highnesses have returned, but a mission with a serious purpose. It has been theirs to bring more vividly home to the Princes and peoples of our great Dependency the conception of the British Crown to which they owe allegiance, and to personify that British Raj which is, perhaps, apt sometimes to present itself as a wonderful but mechanical abstraction. Their mission has been to give to peoples, who think more of persons and less of abstractions than we do, assurance that at the very head of the State there is personal sympathy, personal interest, and personal knowledge of real Indian personalities. To implant that feeling in the minds of His Majesty's Indian subjects is to do a great Imperial work, to satisfy and strengthen the loyalty so lavishly manifested, and to bespeak for efforts always honest ; but not always easily comprehensible by men of widely different habits of thought, that sympathetic consideration which comes only from personal intercourse and the confidence it engenders." There is, the leading journal points out, another side to this : "The Prince and Princess may be truly said to have also gone on a mission to their countrymen at home. They have set a splendid exam le of taking pains to know and understand the Empire, to get outside of the narrow and incurious parochialism which is perhaps the greatest danger that the British Empire has to encounter, and to realize the diversity of conditions, of manners, of creeds, and of social conceptions under which human life can be conducted just as ethically, as nobly, and as happily as under the forms in which these things exist among ourselves. Nothing is so discouraging, so humiliating, and so fitted to induce an almost despairing pessimism as the blank refusal of large sections of the British people to admit any catholicity of view, or to take the least trouble to understand that the conditions which they think right in this country are not necessarily conditions which are right or possible in other portions of the Empire. Sheer ignorance is at the bottom of this hopeless provincialism ; and our deplorable systems of education leave people, called educated, absolutely content in their ignorance and positively hostile to any attempt to disturb its deadly self-complacency. The Prince and Princess of Wales have set the example of thirst for Imperial knowledge. They have gone to learn at first hand something of the conditions of life imposed by history, by race, by creed, by economic forces, by all the things, in short, which make men as they are and not otherwise—the things against which Englishmen and governments exhaust their puny efforts in vain. This Indian tour is only the completion of an Imperial study." Perhaps the "Times" exaggerates a little. The "first hand" knowledge acquired in a few months' tour of a vast country like India cannot be very profound. In the case of an ordinary mortal of intelligence, observation and reflection, the principal advantage of travel is that it enables him to understand more clearly what he afterwards reads about the strange countries he visits however hurriedly. No doubt that will be the experience of the Heir-Apparent and his Gracious Consort.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Liberal Press is congratulating itself this morning on the result of last night's division in favour of the second reading of the most important measure now before Parliament. Their congratulations are not unjustified, for I suppose that few people thought that the introduction of a Bill of this character would have received the absolutely unbroken support of the Ministerial Party. Except amongst the Nonconformists there may be no great enthusiasm for the Bill amongst the Liberals, but at any rate, they are solid so far. The "Times" speaks of the majority, 206, as "rather a remarkable drop," but Ministerialists deny this. They say the majority is as nearly as possible the full strength of the Ministerial party after deducting the Irish who were always for this purpose to be reckoned as opponents. The Laborites who accept Mr. Keir-Hardie's leadership thought better on their threat to oppose the Bill, root and branch, and all but four voted with the majority last night. As something of a set-off to the hostility of the Irish Nationalists, the Irish Unionists abstained from taking part in the division, there was one exception, Sir Hugh Shaw, and he went with the Ministerialists. The feature of the debate which extended over four sittings has been the almost entire absence of anything like rancour in the speeches and the tone of the Nationalist speakers was especially moderate. Naturally while obliged, from their position, to oppose the Bill, they desired to do do so without imperilling any chance there may be of getting an instalment of Home Rule from the present Liberal majority. Whether they will get it remains to be seen. At present the Nonconformist section of the Liberal party are rather unnaturally a little angry with the Irishmen for voting against Mr. Birrell's Bill. One thing is quite clear after the Albert Hall demonstration of last Saturday that the Roman Catholics to a man are against the Bill as it stands. I shall not like to speak with certainty, but I believe that the bulk of Churchmen are by no means violently hostile to the measure. Mr. Herbert Paul last night affirmed, as a member of the Church of England, that nineteen-twentieths of the laity were satisfied with the religious education given in the Provided schools. The opposition to the Bill came, he added, from the small knot of High Churchmen and ecclesiastical laymen who would Romanize the Church if they could. Against this must be set the fact that Low Churchmen of the type of Sir John Kennaway and Sir Samuel Hoare are actively fighting the Bill.

LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON AT HOME.

The Indian Section of the Society of Arts is, as previously announced, to bring a particularly successful session to a close on the 24th instant when Major P. Molesworth Sykes, C. M. G., who so well represents the British and Indian Foreign Office in Khorassan, reads his paper on the "Parsis of Persia." Lord Curzon of Kedleston who is not unknown at the well-known institution in John Street, Adelphi, has paid the Indian Section of the Society of Arts and Major Sykes the great compliment of consenting to take the chair on the occasion. Everybody is wondering what was the exact subject of the book which Lord Curzon had arranged to publish on the eve of his departure from India, but which owing to the late Marquis of Salisbury's exact tade in such matters has never seen the light. All we know is that it had something to do with India otherwise Lord Salisbury would not have had any objection to object. The eminent statesman who was Prime Minister when Lord Curzon received his appointment as Viceroy was, in spite of his being a master of sneers and jeers and flouts, an exceedingly cautious man in some things. I know of at least two papers offered to a certain learned Society in London by officers employed under the British Foreign Office that had to be withdrawn owing to Lord Salisbury's excessive dread of giving offence to our foreign rivals. As the reasons that operated with Lord Salisbury no longer exist, could not Lord Curzon publish the book now? It almost seems as if Lord Curzon was to be the lion of the approaching season unless he be like Mr. Rudyard Kipling. At the Academy dinner Sir Edward Poynter in the slightly fulsome remarks with which he coupled his relative's name with the toast of "Literature" said that Mr. Kipling "from the time that he came to England from India—almost a boy and suddenly famous" set his face against being lionised. The President also made the surprising remark that Mr Kipling "never wrote a slovenly line in his life either of poetry or prose."

"INDIA UNDER BRITISH RULE."

It is not often that the Royal Colonial Institute gives its members an opportunity of hearing a paper on an Indian subject. But such an occasion was offered on Tuesday when Mr. Arthur Sawtell whose name is not, I believe, unknown on your side read, an interesting paper on "India under British Rule." Mr. Sawtell shares the widely-prevalent view that our special failing as a ruling race is a defective capacity for sympathy. He says:—"As a non-official resident in a large town I was necessarily restricted in my intercourse to representatives of the urban English speaking community; but on the other hand I enjoyed, I think, a certain advantage over the Anglo-Indian official, despite his close and constant with all sorts and conditions of men, in that my native friends spoke with something less than the reserve which would presumably characterise their conversation with a responsible officer of Government. The general effect of what I heard was that the chief cause of native discontent with British rule is psychological rather than political or economic. Political agitators in India, in their more sober moments, sometimes protest that their quarrel is entirely with the system under which India is governed, and not with the men by whom it is carried out. My impression is, broadly speaking, quite the contrary. The personal factor bears an immensely preponderant weight in the problem of Indian administration. The system is on the whole admirably adapted to the ends in view. It results, at any rate, in a thoroughly efficient and constantly improving administration. Native dissatisfaction with our government, where it exists, is rather to be explained by the increasing estrangement between the rulers and the ruled. The aloofness of the ruling race is the weakest point in the fabric of the British Raj." Mr. Sawtell considering the audience he was addressing is to be congratulated on his courage in reading the following:—"The question of Indian immigrants in British Colonies gives Colonists an opportunity for the intelligent exercise of that Imperial feeling of which I have spoken. They can at least refrain from treating Indians in such a way as to cause natural resentment in India, where the people are quite as proud of their civilisation as we are of ours, and probably even more disdainful than we of the Kaffirs and negroes with whom the Colonist places them on an equality." Sir Albert Hunne, ex-Premier of Natal, was in the chair and he echoed the feeling expressed in the course of the discussion that the Colonies and India should be more closely associated.

CLUB AMENITIES.

To the mere mile the paragraphs evilently emanating from feminine pens anent the mismanagement of, and goings on at, certain ladies' clubs seem very spit ful, though the fair sex as clubbites have no doubt a good deal to learn from their lords and masters But even the most hardened critic must feel sympath with the Ladies' club which has been so badly treated by its budies—why should there not be bu lonesses ? The dreadful man alluded to was hauled before a magistrate one or her day on the charge of stealing a considerable number, 33, I think, of bottles of wine. He did not "steal" them in the ordinary way but drank their contents and replaced the corks in such away as to make it appear as if the bottles were unopened ! Whether he filled them with water or some other harmless liquid, we are not told ; perhaps he was familiar with the charge often brought against our sisters, our cousins and our aunts that they have been deprived by Nature of the power of discriminating between good and bad wine. I do we also known men who suffered from the same infirmity. The e is a rather good club story in one of the weeklies:—" The chef at a certain club, within a mile of Pall Mall, had not been so successful as usual in the cooking of the midday chop. The members, well known as one of the wealthiest peers in the land, could put up with the cuisine no longer. The other morning, to the astonishment of his fellow-members, he was seen to take from his coattail pocket a parcel which, on being opened, revealed a Stobbdingnagian chop. "Now then," said the peer, "that is a chop—I've bought it myself, and I'm going to see it cooked." And cooked it was. The chops of the club are now larger and more palatable. This reminds me of an incident that actually occurred at the Oriental Club a good many years ago. A certain peppery nabob being dissatisfied with the cutlet served to him made them up into a parcel, and sent them to the Committee accompanied by a note. In this note he asked the Committee whether they considered that such cutlets should be served to members of a club like the Oriental. An interesting little book might be produced by any one who would take the trouble to collect all the good club anecdotes. Perhaps the following might be thought worthy of a place in such a collection. A certain Indian club in the eighties had as honorary secretary, a somewhat cynical military officer. A handsome, well set up ex-non commissioned officer had been chosen by Major ——as the new steward. On a break at society afterwards a resident member remarked to those sitting at the big round-table including the hon. secretary that the new steward was a respectable looking man... "A respectable-looking man" said Major——" he is much more than that. Why he is most gentlemanly-looking man in the club." It is not every man who is blessed with a sense of humour and this little joke of the major's made him unpopular for a time with a section of the club.

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.

The annual evening reception of this excellent Society took place last night, at their rooms, 185 Piccadilly. The floral decorations left nothing to be desired, the splendid array of roses being greatly admired, while the presence of a considerable number of Indian gentlemen lent to the scene a picturesqueness that is one of the features of these gatherings. The members and guests, about 100, were received by the popular Chairman (Sir A. N. Wollaston, C. I. E.) and Mrs. Austin Lee, the wife of the Treasurer. At an early stage in the proceedings a handsome bouquet of pink roses draped with Star of India blue ribbon was presented by Miss Armstrong to Mrs Low as a token from the Society of their appreciation of her kindness and courtesy. Amongst those present, in addition to those already mentioned, were the G. Woods Wollaston, Mr. H. D. Cama, Mr. S. K R. Cama, Sir M. M. Bhownagree, Mr and Mr. Woods, Lady Walker, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, Sir Edward Sullivan, the two Secretaries of the Club (Colonel Loch and Dr. S. A. Kapadia), Mr. P. D. Patel, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Major, Mrs and Miss Burlo Mrs and the Misses Aston Young, Mr. K B. Padamjee, Mr. S. Bodaker, Mr. R J. J. Modi, Mr. J. M. Modi, Mr. William Goldstream, Mr. Abdul Majid, Dr. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Dr. Kentad, Khan, Mr and Mrs. Robertson, General Sir John Gordon Mr. Barbali, Mr. C. H. Fawcus C. S I. Mr. Abdul Qadir, and Mr. Brahma Nanden (Burma).

ELIZABETHAN FAIR AND FETE.

At the great Elizabethan Fair and Fete which Sir Charles Olivant is getting up to aid the King's College Hospital Removal Fund the Indian stallholders will include Lady Oswajii Jehangir, Mrs Crowe, Mrs. James Darkah, Mrs. D. J. Tata and Mr Jehangir Dossbhoy Framjee.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Mathew I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma and those of Major A. R. S. Anderson I M S, of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr Behari Lal Gupta took his seat as officiating Judge of the High Court, Fort William, on the 11th of May.

Major W A L Cowie Cantonment Magistrate at Jalandar is granted one year's leave.

Lieutenants Pritchard, 43rd Punjabis, Jones 18 h Infantry, and Young 38th Dogras, join the Burma Military Police.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants Rainford, 9th Bhopal Infantry, and Harley, 12th Pioneers, are admitted to the Indian Army.

The following promotions are announced:—Lieut.-Colonel H F S Ramsden to be substantive rank of Colonel ; Majors T A Harrison and R E Ewart to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Captains H W Cobham B Scott., J L Orr, J S Dalia's R G Bagley, H A Velleng, O R M Hutchinson, E D Money and L H Marriott to be Majors ; and Lieutenants C. T Morris, H A Orter, B E A Pritchard, to be Captains.

VOLUNTEERS.

Behar Light Horse, Lieutenant Colonel Hodding, Commandant, resigns his Commission.

U P Light Horse, F H G Warren to be Second Lieutinant.

First Punjab Rifles, Lieutenant E Hocking to Captain.

Bangalore Rifles, Lieutenant Pereira, resigns in commission.

G. I. P. Rifles, Colonel Warden, Commandant, and Captain Gibson resign their commissions ;

Sind Rifles, Second Lieutenants Steuart and Robertson to be Lieutenants.

Bengal Nagpur Rifles, Captain Diswiddie to be Major, Lieutenants Bayley, Jellet and Hughes to be Captains, Second Lieutenants Powell and Hill to be Lieutenants and Messrs Shakespear, Neely and Connell to be Second Lieutenants.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred on Lieutenant Colonel Fazzarren Lloyd, of the Assam Valley Light Horse.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. C. Colvin is granted eight months' leave.

Major Limpey is posted Political Agent, East Rajputna States.

Lieutenant Col Dennys I. M. S. Officiates as Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Capt Fleming I. M. S. is posted as Civil Surgeon Peshawar.

The appointment of M. M. Goor as acting Consul for Belgium in Calcutta is announced.

Lieut R. A. Yule is posted as Assist Political Agent, Loralai.

ABNORMAL HEAT IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

The heat has been considerably greater than usual at the Himalayan hill stations latterly. In Simla, to-day the thermometer rose to 89 1/2 degrees which is six degrees above the normal temperature of day ; while in the sun's rays the thermometer reached 148 1/2 degrees.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain W. C. W. Harrison, Supply and Transport Corps, will, during the period of his leave in England, be attached to the Army Service Corps for instructional purposes.

The services of Major Rider and Captain Foster and O'Reilly have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

The Congress of the Constitutional Democrats was opened on May 4 in St. Petersburg. Over 700 delegates were present. Prince Paul Dolgorukoff was unanimously voted to the chair and said in his opening address that, whatever errors had been committed, there could be no doubt that the Czar, in issuing the Manifesto of Oct. 30, had shown a noble desire for the welfare of his people. Professor Miliukoff, in a long address, urged that the Duma should set to work without delay on various reforms which he specified. A conflict should be avoided unless the Government forced it on them by enforcing the restrictive regulations recently promulgated. Other speakers took the same line.

The Congress has unanimously adopted the following resolution defining the policy the party will pursue in the Duma :—"The efforts of the party aim at the attainment by legal means of the following fundamental objects, which are comprised in the party programme—namely:—Inviolability of the person and equality for all citizens without distinction of nationality, religion, sex or station; the introduction of civil liberties, the establishment of a universal, equal, and direct franchise, with a secret ballot, without distinction of sex, for the national representative institutions as well as for purposes of local self-government; the settlement of the agrarian question by legislation, the immediate introduction of measure for the settlement of the labour questions and the satisfaction of legitimate national demands. The party will strive to attain these aims without embarking before the possibility of an open bourse with the government, but it will so act that in the case of a conflict every fault and every responsibility will fall upon the Government."

The publication of a decree on the Fundamental Laws of the Empire has been badly received by the Liberal elements, says a "Reuter Telegram" from St. Petersburg of May 8. Before closing the Constitutional Democratic Congress adopted a resolution stating that the Government by this decree had given fresh provocation to the Russian people, who were thus deprived of one right of examining the laws through their constituted assembly. The resolution said :—"The party of national freedom and its representatives in the State Duma assembled in their Congress state that they see in this act of the Government an open and flagrant violation of the rights of the people solemnly granted in the Imperial Manifesto of Oct. 30 and declare that no obstacles imposed by the Government will prevent them from being by the nation from fulfilling the task which the nation has imposed on them."

The feeling of intense depression and resentment evoked by the promulgation of the new organic laws is only intensified to-day, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" on May 9. Prices fell on the Bourse. The exception of the glad events of to-morrow is dimmed by the gloomiest forebodings. The Reich, while admitting that the new laws contain many good points, declares that only one hope is left of averting an outburst—namely, the speech from the Throne. The other organs, with the exception of the "Novoe Vremya" and the "Soviet," re-echo this strain. The Constitutional Democrats are more resolute than ever, since the congress, now closed, has demonstrated the absolute unity of the party on the cardinal questions of tactics, as set forth in Professor Miliukoff's mod rate address ; while on the agrarian question the Constitutional Democrats are now at one with the peasants group, composed of 182 deputies, that the Duma should be called upon to recognise the principle that the land should beat the disposal of those who cultivate it.

THE CZAR AND COUNT WITTE.

"I can state most positively, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" on May 8, that the Emperor has decided some time ago to dispense with the services of the whole of the Witte Administration on the question of new organic laws only confirmed this decision. The results of the Council of Ministers held on Monday yesterday reveal in studied coolness of language the Emperor's conviction that their period of usefulness is over. I can further state with equal assurance that the Emperor intends to select His future Ministers from the Duma, and that the Goremykin Administration is intended merely to pave the way.

The Czar has addressed the following rescript to Count Witte :—In consequence of the state of your health, which has been impaired by your arduous labours you have been obliged to ask to be relieved of the functions of President of the Council of Ministers. When I summoned you to this important post for the purpose of carrying out my intentions with regard to inviting my subjects to take part in legislative work, I was convinced that your proved capacity as a statesman would facilitate the establishment of the new electoral institutions. Thanks to your perseverance and enlightened action these institutions have now been called into existence and are ready to be opened, in spite of the opposition of the revolutionaries, against whom you have displayed your usual energy and decision. At the same time, you were able, on account of your experience in financial questions, to co-operate in strengthening the resources of the State by your successful issue of the new loan. In according to your request to be relieved of your functions I cannot but express to you my heartfelt gratitude for the many services you have rendered me and my Government, but I will to act that in the case of a conflict every fault and every responsibility will fall upon the Government."

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[illegible] had registered in the [illegible] courteous to the Egyptian [illegible] decided hostility to- [illegible] with whom they [illegible] to discuss the question. The Bedulon of the [illegible] complaint of the seizure of their cattle and camps.

STATEMENTS IN BOTH HOUSES.

On Tuesday, May 7, in the House of Lords the Marquess of Lansdowne asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he was able to give the House any additional information in regard to the Turco-Egyptian frontier.

Lord Cromer: I am in a position to give to your lordships, who I know desire to have it as soon as possible, such further information with regard to the question affecting the Turco-Egyptian frontier as a continuation of the statement which I made a few days ago.

The noble lord then made a statement in terms substantially identical with those of Sir E. Grey's statement in the House of Commons. The noble lord added:—The note to which I have referred was drawn up before the violation of Egyptian territory by El Tewfikieh on Tuesday last. I mentioned on Tuesday that His Majesty's ship Minerva had been sent to El Arish to ascertain whether the boundary pillars El Rafeh had actually been disturbed, and I regret to say that the report of the removal of the pillars has been confirmed by the captain of the Minerva; but as the Grand Vizier informed Sir N. O'Conor that a commission would be sent to replace the pillars had they been disturbed, it does not appear necessary to make any representation on the subject at present. I need hardly remind your lordships that the prime determining cause of the occupation in 1882 was that the condition of unrest in that country threatened danger to the Suez Canal and it is not to be supposed that, having thus intervened to protect the Canal from danger coming principally from the western side we shall now, 24 years after those events, be indifferent to similar dangers arising on the eastern side of the waterway. (Hear, hear.)

In the house of Commons Mr. Balfour said: I wish to ask the Secretary for Foreign Affairs a question with regard to the Egyptian frontier. We have been scrupulously careful not to embarrass the Government by asking questions on the subject—(cheers)—and if the right hon gentleman, consistently with the public service can give the House and the country some information on the point, I am sure that there will be very general satisfaction.

Sir E. Grey: I quite agree that, from all that has appeared in the Press, and in view of the fact a similar question is to be put in another place to-day, some information on the subject should be given to the House.

The right hon. gentleman read the following statement:—

The British Ambassador on Thursday presented a Note at Constantinople requesting the Porte to agree to the demarcation by Great Britain and Turkey of the line from El Rafeh to the head of the Gulf of Akabah on the basis of the telegram from the Grand Vizier to the Khedive of April 8, 1892, and pending a settlement to withdraw his troops from Taban. We have asked for a favourable reply in 10 days' time. to explain this Note it will perhaps be convenient that I should give a short summary of the negotiations which have preceded it. Early in the year Egyptian troops were sent to occupy certain posts in the interior of the Sinai peninsula, including Taban on the western coast of the Gulf of Akabah. On arrival at the latter post, was found that 150 Turkish troops were already in occupation. His Majesty's Government protested against the occupation by the Turks of Taban, a place unquestionably within the Sinai peninsula, and pointed out to the Porte that if any doubt existed as to the frontier line a joint Delimitation Commission was the best solution of the question. On Feb. 13 Lord Cromer reported that the Turkish commandant at Akabah was demanding the withdrawal of the Egyptian troops from the Faroun island, an island in the northern part of the Gulf of Akabah. His Majesty's ship Diana was instructed to proceed to Faroun to protect the Egyptian post there. After further representations the Sultan decided to send two officers from Constantinople to inquire into the matter, and they left for Egypt on Feb. 20. It was hoped the Turkish commissioners would discuss the matter, or form part of a joint commission of delimitation. The Turkish commissioners, however, left Cairo and proceeded to Beirut without having communicated with the Egyptian Government, the Khedive, or Lord Cromer. On March 21 the Turkish Ambassador made a communication to the effect that as Taban was a dependency of Akabah no objection could naturally be made to the presence there of Turkish troops, and that it was considered unnecessary to send officers there from Egypt to institute an inquiry into the question. The Sultan then authorised Mukhtar Pasha to negotiate with the Government of Egypt, and at his own request the negotiations were transferred to Cairo. Mukhtar Pasha had an interview with the Khedive, and demanded on behalf of his Government that the boundary of the Sinai peninsula should run from El Refeh to Suez and from Suez to Akabah. The Khedive in reply to these representations suggested that the telegram of April 8, 1892, should be taken as the basis of a settlement, and the line should run from El Rafeh to Akabah, joining the coast three miles west of Fort Akabah and that the remainder of the line of frontier should be demarcated by competent surveyors. The Grand Vizier's reply to the Khedive on the 26th of March, that the Gulf of Akabah and the Sinai peninsula were outside the territory defined in the Imperial Firman that the telegram of April 8, 1892, only referred to the western side of the Sinai peninsula that an interpretation of that telegram was a matter which only concerned the Imperial Ottoman Government that Akabah has been adopted as the headquarters of the district of Akabah, and the hope was expressed that no occasion will be afforded for interference.

I think I need only add that the delay, the extent of the demands which have been put forward by the Porte, and the tone and character of the Turkish communications to the Khedive have made it impossible to defer a settlement indefinitely, and that is why we are now pressing our original demand for a joint delimitation. I think I may claim on behalf of His Majesty's Government that they have shown great patience and moderation—(cheers)—but the latest developments of the Turkish demands if admitted will place Turkey in a position which will be a real danger not only to the freedom of the Suez Canal, but also to the liberties of Egypt and of the Khedivial dynasty. His Majesty's Government cannot be indifferent to such issues, and the importance of them makes it necessary that we should press for a settlement on the lines of the frontier of Egypt as it has existed undisputed from a period many years previous to the British occupation. (Cheers.)

THE TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER DISPUTE.

Constantinople, May 5 (Times).—It is reported that Turkish troops are again being employed in aggressive action on the Persian frontier and have now seized another district which, according to the Anglo-Russian map, is indisputably in Persian territory. If this may be taken as an indication of the spirit with which the Turkish authorities are animated, the attempts which is about to be made to settle the outstanding frontier disputes by means of a mixed Turco-Persian commission is not likely to be any more successful than previous attempts have been.

In spite of the support afforded to Persia by the French and other Embassies in Constantinople, in spite of the movements of the British Fleet, in spite of the fact that the time limit is rapidly drawing to an end, says the Constantinople correspondent of the "Times," the Sultan still shows no sign of yielding. His advisers cling to the belief that the British Government is not really in earnest and that the coercive measures which it is likely to take will be of a kind to which they are already accustomed and which they would be able to contemplate without trepidation.

Tewfik Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had an interview with Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, yesterday afternoon.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed yesterday.—The Pan-Islamic Press is growing steadily more moderate in its tone, and the knowledge that the Egyptian authorities are taking precautions against any eventuality is having a good effect. At the same time it would be idle to deny that a considerable proportion of the town population is strongly inclined to sympathise with Turkey not so much from pro-Turki h as from traditional anti-Christian sentiment.

Strong coastguard patrols accompanied by artillery have been despatched to Nekhl and other local ities in the Sinai Peninsula as a precautionary measure.

Capt. Parker of the Egyptian Army, is now in command at El Arish in the place of the Governor who has been recalled to Cairo. All is quiet at Tabah.

A PARSEE GRADUATE COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

FORGING CHEQUES.

At the Masgon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Canty charged Nariman Framji Limbowalla, a Parsee graduate and a clerk in the service of Mr. M. A. J. Noble, a Parsee merchant of Bombay, with forging seven cheques, purporting to have been signed by his employer, and with using the same as genuine, knowing them to be forged.

Superintendent Murray prosecuted; while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared that about the 25th of April last, the accused was sent by his master on tour up-country, and was provided with cash for expenses. It was shortly after the accused's departure from Bombay, that his employer discovered the loss of his chequebook. On the 10th instant, the accused returned unknown to his employer, to Bombay from his tour in Hyderabad (Sind). Here he tried to cash a cheque for the amount of ₹200, prepared apparently at Hyderabad and signed in the name of Mr. Noble. The cheque could not cash it, he prepared another cheque for a similar amount, purporting to have been signed by his master. He tendered this cheque to be cashed at the Hongkong Bank, where it was declined. Two days later, the accused went to the Nissim Oriental Company in Bhendi Bazaar where he purchased himself as Mr. M. A. Noble, and a cycle for which he passed a cheque for ₹[illegible] to the shop-keeper. Here he gave his wrong name to the man in the shop. Riding the machine [illegible] to Mr. Devji Mulji's shop, at Kalbadevi, and tried to purchase two rings for a sum [illegible] 700, and preparing a cheque for the amount tendered it to the jeweller. But the latter mistrusted the cheque, and the accused could make no bargain. Mr. Sethna, the Parsee [illegible] Bank, gave certain information to Mr. Devji in respect of the cheque for ₹[illegible] presented. Enquiries were then [illegible]. At about 9 p.m., on the 15th [illegible] was arrested in the Fort, with the [illegible] in his possession. His [illegible] that was missing was also found [illegible] with the cheque for ₹ 700 [illegible] forged in Mr. Devji Mulji's name. [illegible] produced another cheque [illegible] All these cheques [illegible] to have been signed by his master. [illegible] evidence to-day of the charges [illegible] the accused to take his [illegible] Sessions of the High [illegible]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BANDAR ABBAS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, May 7, Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he was aware that difficulties had arisen with regard to the establishment of a telegraph station at Bandar Abbas, and what steps it was proposed to take to settle the matter and secure the linking up of Bandar Abbas by cable.

Mr. Runciman, who replied, said: Yes, sir. From the latest information at our disposal it appears that his Majesty's Resident at Bushire is hopeful of obtaining a satisfactory settlement.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell asked the Prime Minister a question of which he had given private notice. Was it possible for the right hon. gentleman to give the House an early opportunity to consider the present disturbed condition of a great Indian population of 50,000,000 in Bengal, and the acute discontent in that province caused by numerous illegalities and violences to a people peacefully protesting against an arbitrary partition of their country; whether a great meeting of the National Convention, numbering thousands of delegates was not broken up by the police? (Cries of "Order.")

The Speaker: This is not an opportunity for the hon. member to give information, only to seek it. (Laughter.)

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell said that the meeting was held on private ground and that a number of persons were brutally assaulted by the police with batons in the presence of two members of the Legislative Council of Bengal. (Cries of Order.)

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: I think my hon. friend will see that notice ought to be given of a specific question of that kind, is especially when it is not addressed to the Minister who is most particularly conversant with the affairs of India. But, in answer to the question of which my hon. friend has given notice, I have to say that I do not understand that the present condition of Bengal answers to the description given in the question. My hon. friend may rest assured that the Secretary of State is giving close attention to the proceedings in the province, and there seems to be no such emergency as would justify the interruption of public business for discussing it at the present moment.

Mr. Rees asked whether the advices from India were by no means of one tenor, and that the state of Bengal had been grossly exaggerated. (Cries of Order.)

There was no answer given.

INDIAN ARMY ORGANISATION.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the opinions of Lord Cromer, Lord Elgin, Sir David Barbour, and Sir Henry Brackenbury were laid before the Committee on Indian Army Organisation appointed by his predecessor in office.

Mr. Morley: No record was kept of the proceedings of the committee to which this question refers; but I understand that Sir David Barbour attended one of its meetings, and that other gentlemen, including Lord Cromer, Lord Elgin, and Sir Henry Brackenbury, wrote letters or sent memoranda to the Secretary of State, which with the exception of one or two which arrived too late, were communicated by him to the members of the committee.

COST OF A SOLDIER IN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

Mr. Pike Pease asked the Secretary of State for War: What is the estimated cost of a soldier in England and India, respectively, including (a) the Cavalry, Engineers, Artillery, and Infantry.

Mr. Haldane: The average annual cost of a trained private soldier is as follows:—

		At Home.		
Cavalry		£92	11	4
Engineers		77	2	7
Artillery	Horse	94	7	4
	Field	61	18	3
	Garrison	59	13	2
Infantry of the Line		57	8	9
		In India.		
Cavalry		£92	5	5
Engineers		77	2	7
Artillery	Horse	83	11	0
	Field	84	2	0
	Garrison	80	17	9
Infantry of the Line		75	6	2

The figures of the soldiers at home include charges for barracks, fuel, ammunition, etc. The figures for India include as well charges for the capitation rate, for passage, etc.

THE POLICE RE-ORGANISATION SCHEME.

Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: When the reorganisation scheme recommended by the Police Commission, so far as relates to the European administrative officers, will be put into force.

Mr. Morley: I hope that it may be possible to bring the new scheme into force with effect from April 1, 1906.

REVENUE FROM THE GENERAL TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

Mr. Pike Pease asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the amount of revenue derived from the general tariff on imports between 1900-05; and will he say whether these duties were imposed for protective purposes?

Mr. Morley: In the five years ending March 31, 1905, the total amount of revenue yielded by the general tariff on imports was £20,049,425. The answer to the second part of the question is in the negative.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that only a little more than 31 lacs were spent on irrigation during 1903-1903, though the Budget allotments for that purpose was 125 lacs; and whether, considering the importance of irrigation in India, he will take measures to secure the full Budget allotment being spent this year.

Mr. Morley: My attention has been drawn to the lapse in the grant to which the hon. member refers. I do not think it implies any relaxation in the efforts which the Government of India are making to carry out their programme of irrigation works. But in the construction of large and costly works changes in the design or general arrangements involving postponement of expenditure are occasionally found necessary, and it is then difficult to avoid failure to spend the whole grant allotted. I will call the attention of the Government of India to the subject.

COST OF NEW CHURCHES.

Sir John Jardine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, on account of religious objections made to the Government of India about members of the Church of England and members of the Church of Scotland using the same building as a place of worship, the Government of India has been put to the expense of erecting any new churches; if so, what is the capital expense; and whether any increase of annual charge on the revenues of India has been so caused.

Mr. Morley: For the reasons explained in the papers presented to Parliament in 1900 as Command Paper No. 129, new churches for the use of Presbyterian troops have been sanctioned at eight stations in India, to be built at Government expense. I am not aware of the exact amount spent upon them, or the annual charge for the repair and maintenance of these churches, which are Government buildings, will fall on public funds, but I am unable to state what its amount will be.

LORD KITCHENER'S ARMY REDISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can present a return giving a list of the cantonments, barracks, or military posts which are to be established under the Army redistribution scheme of the Commander-in-Chief in India; and whether a map, showing the proposed changes, could be placed on the table for the information of the House.

Mr. Morley: I am unable to present the return and map asked for, as details of cantonments, barracks, and military posts to be established under the Army Redistribution Scheme are not yet settled.

THE RAIPORE-VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR AND RAILWAY.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the recent sanction accorded for the construction of the Raipore-Vizagapatam Railway is to be accompanied by the construction of a harbour at the port of Vizagapatam.

Mr. Morley: The scheme recently sanctioned for the construction of a railway from Raipore to Vizianagram on the East Coast Railway is independent of the question of constructing a harbour at the port of Vizagapatam.

FEES FOR CONSECRATION OF CHURCH BUILDINGS &c.

Sir John Jardine asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, on the consecration of buildings or cemeteries on behalf of the Church of England or the Church of Rome, any fee to bishop or registrar or other expenditure is paid out of the revenues of India.

Mr. Morley: I cannot answer, certainly, but will make inquiry.

THE TIBETAN INDEMNITY.

On Wednesday, May 9, Sir Henary Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, having regard to the fact that the Convention with China does not alter the amount of the Tibetan indemnity in any way, he is now able to give any information regarding the payment of the first instalments of that indemnity which was due on Jan. 1 last.

Mr. Morley: Now that the Convention with China is signed, early payment of the first instalment of the Tibetan indemnity may be looked for, but I am not at present in a position to give definite information on the subject.

Sir H. Cotton inquired whether China would guarantee payment of the indemnity.

Mr. Morley: I would rather not answer questions of that kind till the case is completed. As soon as payment is made I shall be quite willing to explain all that the hon. member wishes to know.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE INDIAN FORESTRY SERVICE.

Mr. Butcher asked the Secretary of State for India: How many examinations have been held for the Indian Forestry Service since the spring of 1895; how many candidates entered for each examination and how many passed; and whether any candidates have been taken into the service without examination.

Mr. Morley: Eleven examinations have been held since the spring of 1895. The following are the figures of candidates who entered and who passed:—

Year	No. of Candidates.	No. Selected for vacancies.
1895	22	5
1896	22	6
1897	18	6
1898	13	6
1899	10	7
1900	22	9
1901	17	10
1902	16	2
1903	17	8
1904	21	11

In 1905, owing to discussions which were raised as to the method of training probationers in this country, it was impossible to publish the conditions until a very late date, and it was probably owing to this fact that only four candidates presented themselves, of whom two passed. Thereupon, to meet the requirements of the Government of India, 18 additional men were selected without examination from among candidates who offered themselves in response to an invitation widely circulated among educational institutions. These probationers will, however, like their predecessors, have to satisfy further tests before they are finally admitted to the Indian Forest Service.

THE DISPERSAL OF MEETINGS IN EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether with reference to the sentences passed throughout India by the forcible dispersal of public meetings in the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and to the situation occasioned thereby he is in a position to give a general assurance of a sympathetic nature that such action is in contemplation as will tend to allay the public unrest and re-establish cordial friendly relations between the Government and the people of this country.

Mr. Morley: Without admitting that the relation between the Government and the people of Eastern Bengal and Assam are such as are implied in the question, I have no hesitation in saying that it is the wish and intention, alike of the local Government and of the Government of India, to act in a sympathetic and considerate spirit and to take such measures as may seem most likely to diminish and allay the excitement which has been caused by the recent administrative changes; and I trust that they will receive the support of the leaders of native opinion in both provinces.

SINGING THE NATIONAL HYMN, BANDE MATARAM.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India, in view of the fact that Mr. Pugh the late Advocate General of Bengal, has given it as his opinion that the executive order of the Government of Eastern Bengal prohibiting processions and the singing in public of the national hymn, Bande Mataram, or Hail Mother land, to be illegal, will he state why this opinion has been ignored by the Government.

Mr. Morley: The matter is entirely one for the Courts to decide; and I am unable and that a case is now pending that raises this point.

THE BANKING SITUATION IN BOMBAY.

Under this title, as a result of the first part of the speech delivered by Mr. Shapurjee Bharucha at the annual meeting of the Bombay Brokers' Association, the "Pioneer," while stating its intention to deal with the topic not incidentally but on the broader outlook, says:—

There is a tendency to regard the banking situation in this country as in effect the same as that obtaining in England and to argue from the one to the other as if the parallelism held good. Such is not the case. In London the Bank of England is really managed in trust for the commercial community by a board selected from men of high character and sound judgment unconnected with the largest, honest and totally independent of the great financial institutions and banks. It takes only the cream of the market, and is conducted on the most careful and conservative lines. The main business of the city is transacted with the great financial houses of bill brokers and by the joint stock banks. The bank rate formerly ruled the market whereas nowadays it is frequently not representative of the rates at which money can ordinarily be borrowed on good security. The management and the share holders are satisfied with a moderate return on the capital and a reserve is kept as a figure which admits of assistance being given to other banks at all times of ordinary pressure.

In India the position is very different. The main business of the city is done by the Presidency Bank. It has branches throughout the Province at all large centres, and has its finger on the commercial pulse. Like the Bank of England it is precluded from dealing in the foreign exchanges—a restriction which in the former case was due to the desirability of the Bank holding aloof from foreign complications and in the latter to the fluctuation of the exchanges. Its reserve has to depend on its own resources at time of monetary pressure. Its management is undertaken by the principal businessmen of the city possessed of a commendable appreciation of their responsibilities, but from the nature of the case they cannot be expected to conduct the affairs of the Bank with quite the same detachment as characterises the Directorate of the Bank of England, whose personal interest are not so closely interwoven with their duties to the Bank. The difference between the two institutions is perhaps, most clearly shown by their dividends. The Presidency Bank pays about 12 per cent. and employs its funds freely whilst the return made to Bank of England stock is more modest, and its normal percentage of cash to liabilities considerably higher. The parallelism between the exchange banks and joint stock banks is even less close. The latter, as has been already pointed out, finance the main business of the country. The former deal in the exchanges with England and the Near and Far East, buy and sell largely silver and gold, deal in Government paper, as a means of remittance, and have only lately taken to participating in the ordinary internal banking business of the country. Moreover, they possess the great advantage of having their eggs in many foreign baskets. Pressure is rarely synchronous in other countries, for it largely depends on the varying agricultural seasons. The exchange banks should therefore all help, by the manipulation of bullion, Government paper, and Council drafts to reinforce whatever branch is in need of assistance. They should, in fact, be far better protected against any but a very sudden drain than the Presidency Bank itself. As a matter of fact they are in the habit of running their balances far too fine. Applying now our knowledge of these facts to the case of pressure in the Bombay money market it seems clear that the Presidency Bank, which is the most intimately connected with the commercial activities of the city, and is more closely connected with its business, can be of the best assistance by contracting or expanding its own operation rather than by strengthening the resources of banks which are not so well acquainted with the situation's needs. The other banks should rely on themselves and each other and make their own arrangements (which are not open to the Presidency Bank) for importing fund from elsewhere.

It is, however, argued with some force that the exchange banks keep large balances with the Presidency Bank and can reasonably claim temporary assistance from it for the few hours or so that it takes to obtain a Council transfer. The reply is that the banks can help each other (as they generally do) and that if the situation is general the evil is in the money market, and that can be best relieved by the Presidency Bank expanding its own operation and raising the rate of discount. In justice to the Bank it should be recognised not merely that the demand upon the Bank when it does come, comes from all the other banks, but also that the superstructure of credit is in the East much nearer the foundation of actual cash. That is to say, the danger of a run upon the reserve is far greater than in the case of a commercial panic in London which can be generally allayed by an expansion of credit.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col R S Macnaghten, R K & B
Major J Chaytor-White, I M S B
Capt W H Henrick I M S B
Capt A S Mone C I E
Maj A Sahoandiere B Cov
Maj J T Marten B Cov
Maj F J Kennedy B Cov
Maj D H King-ford B Cov
Maj G R Hampler B Cov
Maj H J Hope B
Maj C L Bisco B
Maj G W Schoneman B
Maj A G Harrison B
Maj W B Scott B
Maj J D Boylan B
Maj C S Rennick B
Maj D R Wilch B
Maj R F Gollfey-Faussett B
Maj R G Kennedy B
Maj W F L Bean B
Maj E Dowling B
Maj S W Coxon B
Maj R S Heard B
Maj M C Tweedie B
Maj A J Roake B
Maj W D Kennedy B
Maj J Andrew M Cov
Maj J W Hugh-s M Cov
Maj R Hamilton M
Maj E B Lovelock M
Maj A C Logan Bo Cov
Maj A S Gumming Bo
Maj T H Rober-son Bo
Maj A G Wright Bo
Maj T F Donaldson Bo
Lieut Gen D J S McLeod I A
Brig-Gen A A Barrett I A
Col F M Kimball D S O A A G 9th Div
Col G J Younghusband C B Q O Corps of Guides
Lieut-Col O H Channer I M S
Major F H H Jeffcoat 38 G I
Major M R E Ray 1 Brah mans
Major W W Evans R E
Major R Holloway 21 Cav
Major A A Howell I A
Major G J FitzM ozelly 37 Sikhs
Major G H Selwyn 12 Cav
Major E A Boome 38 Inf
Major H L Roberts 1 Drs
Major R G Turner 1 M S
Capt H S Cheyne 1 Drs
Capt H O Codrington 1 A
Capt G O F Gordon I M S
Capt C J Woodward 54 Sikhs
Capt A H Wilson adjt Agra Vors
Capt E A F Redl 113 Inf
Capt R Tatum 109 Inf
Lieut G F W Anson 17 Inf
Lieut C W Prescott 33 Sikhs
Lieut G D Webster 6 Punj
Lieut F K Sally 11 J Drs
Lieut D A Blair 2-2 G R
Lieut O A Chaldecott 124 B I
Lieut Sir G D S Dunbar 31 Punj
Lieut C E L John 1st 25 Mtn Batty
Lieut W H Anderson 33 Cav
Lieut L O L Bayley 6 Cav
Lieut E J E Evans 29 Cav
Lieut E D S Robertson 21 Cav
Lady Superintendent Miss D M Mor-Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr C Fisher B Cov 4 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr F A Cliffe B 3 mo M C
Mr S G Roberts M Cov 11-2 mo furl
Mr W Koss M 6 mo M C
Mr F B Motiwala Bo 11 days' extraordinary leave
Lieut Col H D'U Keary D S O 91 Punj 3 mo M C
Major Fix 4 Wintle 39 Punj 4 mo M C
Capt A G Cowan 74 Punj 6 mo M C
Capt W J Prentis 89 Punj 3 mo M C
Lieut I M C Poole I A 4 mo M C
Lieut C E Elmonds R I M 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr F C Carleton B
Miss F L McAfee Bo
Col F Campbell D S O I A
Lieut C Nelson 3 Brahmans

If you have been very ill, and are not recovering as fast as you expected, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give you strength and energy.

Mrs. M. McShane, Hobart, sends this letter, with her photograph:

"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

BISHOP'S TONULES

For All Nerve Weaknesses, Mental Depression, Exhausted Nerves, Impaired Vitality, General Debility, Tired Brain.

Bishop's Tonules

are not a mere stimulant. They are a Nerve Nutrient and Restorative. Their effects are therefore not merely temporary, but thorough and lasting.

BISHOP'S TONULES Nourish the Nerves.
BISHOP'S TONULES Create Nerve Power.
BISHOP'S TONULES Economise Nerve Energy.
BISHOP'S TONULES Establish a Reserve of Nerve Strength.

Bishop's Tonules

are therefore indispensable to all who suffer from the results of Nervous and Mental Overstrain, and to all who are subjected to the stress of exacting professional, business or social duties.

Lassitude and Fatigue, Weakened Will Power, Failing Memory, Inability to fix the Attention, and all other Nerve Disorders arising from an over-worked or impoverished Nervous System, relaxing climate or other causes need just the treatment that is afforded by

Bishop's Tonules

A Booklet on the treatment of Nerve Disorders will be found in every package of Bishop's Tonules, which may be had of all chemists.

Prepared only by

ALFRED BISHOP Ld.

48, Spelman St., London, England.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 11.

COURT.

The King was entertained at dinner by President Fallieres in Paris on the 3rd, when cordial toasts were exchanged. His Majesty returned to London on the 7th.

The Queen returned from Rome to Naples on the 4th, sailed for Leghorn, and thence travelled to Pisa, Florence, and Venice. Her Majesty was to sail yesterday from Leghorn for Malaga.

The Prince and Princess of Wales landed at Portsmouth on Tuesday, and were met by the King on their arrival in London.

HOME.

An Austrian Exhibition was opened at Earl's court on Saturday by the Lord Mayor.

Art.—The Royal Academy exhibition opened on Monday. At the annual banquet on Saturday the speakers included the Duke of Connaught, who gave some impressions of his visit to South Africa, Mr. Haldane, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who described the chief function of literature as the record of achievement.

Ecclesiastical and Educational.—Convocations of Canterbury and York have passed resolutions condemning the Education Bill.—Mr. Balfour, speaking at Cambridge on Saturday, said the Education Bill aimed a blow out of jealousy at the Church of England.—The Congregational Union is holding its spring assembly in London under the Rev. J. H. Jowett's chairmanship, and has expressed the approval (with an important qualification) of Education Bill.—Mr. Birrell addressed the Sunday School Union on religious education last week.—A great Roman Catholic demonstration against the Bill was held on Saturday in the Albert-hall.—Dr. Nickson, of Southport, has been appointed suffragan Bishop of Jarrow, and the Rev. S. Falle, of Barrow-in-Furness, Dean of Jersey.—Sir W. Dunn has given £30,000 to the Presbyterian Church of England.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Wednesday at a national conference on Sunday Observance.

Corporation Plate, formerly belonging to Boston, Lincolnshire, sold last week at Christie's, and consisting of four pieces, realized altogether £4,530.

Cricket.—Notts beat M. C. C. on Friday by 44 runs, and on Saturday Surrey beat Hampshire by 337. On Wednesday M. C. C. beat Yorkshire by 40, Surrey beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 214, and Lancashire beat Leicestershire by a single run.

Election.—Dr. Rutherford Harris having resigned, Mr. Bonar Law (U.) and Mr. D. Williamson (L.) are contesting Dulwich.

Law.—The Yarmouth election petition has failed, the two Judges holding contrary opinions. The petition against the return of Viscount Castlereagh for Maidstone is being heard.

London.—The County Council's budget was presented by Lord Welby on Tuesday. The current year's income is estimated at £9,87,639, and the expenditure at £1,107,643.

Mr. Asquith spoke on the 4th at the dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, and on the 9th at the dinner of the Association of Bankers.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking on Tuesday at the Annual Dinner of Australian Merchants, said that the Colonies were now nations; and by voluntary agreement only could it be hoped to bring about a closer union. As a first step there must be a closer commercial union.

Naval and Military.—Changes in the system of military punishments are announced.—Figures are published showing the average cost of soldiers to the country.—Baron Takaki delivered on Monday at St. Thomas's Hospital a lecture on the Preservation of Health in Japanese Army and Navy.—The War Stores Commission resumed its sittings on the 4th. Several witnesses denied imputations of having been bribed by contractors. On the 8th Mr. F Morgan Colonel Morgan's brother, was examined.—Mr. Haldane is said to favour a scheme for the acquisition of horses which has been submitted to the War Office.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 8th, Lord Danbigh called attention to the system of local taxation, and Lord Ripon announced that the question was being considered by the Government.—In the House of Commons, on the 3rd, Mr. Churchill read the proclamation which is being made to Chinese coolies on the Rand regarding repatriation. In Supply, Mr. Redmond moved to reduce the vote for the Irish Land Commission, and Mr. Bryce replied. On the 4th the Light Dues (Abolition) Bill was thrown out by 163 to 142.—The second reading debate on the Education Bill began on Monday, when Mr. Wyndham and Sir H. Fowler spoke. On Tuesday Mr. Lloyd-George and Sir W. Anson were the chief speakers. On Wednesday the debate was continued by Mr. Bryce and Mr. Chamberlain. A resolution was passed urging the Government to take drastic steps to reduce expenditure on armaments. Mr Balfour pointed out that our Fleet and Army were maintained only for defence. The Foreign Secretary welcomed the resolution, and held that the possibility of reducing such expenditure should be discussed at The Hague Conference.

Temperance.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society, and the Duke of Connaught on Wednesday at that of the Army Temperance Association. The Band of Hope Union has also held its annual meetings.

Tennis.—On Wednesday Mr. E. H. Miles, the holder, beat Mr. Jay Gould, the challenger, for the amateur championship, by three sets to one.

Theatres.—A Girl on the Stage, a musical play founded on The Little Cherub, the book by Owen Hall and the music by Ivan Caryll, has been staged at the Prince of Wales's.

The Society of Authors held their annual dinner on Wednesday, Sir H. Bergne presiding. Lord Curzon of Kedleston spoke of the strides which the English language is making among the educated classes in India.

The Workmen's Compensation Bill was on Tuesday further considered by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Law. An amendment was carried against the Government, reducing the period of disablement during which an employer should not be liable for an injury to a workman from seven to three days.

Turf.—Sir D. Cooper's Flair has won the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket, and Mr. O. W. Rayner's Feather Bed has won the Chester Cup.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Moore has formed a Ministry in Western Australia.—A Japanese training squadron is visiting Melbourne.

Canada.—Over 9,000 immigrants landed at Quebec on the 5th and 6th.—Another Dukhobor pilgrimage has had to be stopped by the police.—A system of slave-dealing among Indians in Northern British Columbia is to be stopped.

Captain H. E. Cordeaux, of the Indian Army, has been appointed Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate.

Natal.—On Saturday, while Colonel Mansel was making a reconnaissance in force towards Ceteway's grave, his vanguard was attacked by about 20 Zulus, who were beaten off with a loss of 30 killed. Colonel Mansel captured 200 cattle and burns several kraals. This success has with doubtful advantage, dispersed Bambatha's following.—Mr. H. M. Stainbank, the magistrate of Mahlabitini, Zululand, has been murdered by rebels.—The Legislature which was opened last week, has sanctioned a loan of £500,000 for military expenditure.

Newfoundland.—The Foreign Fishing Bill has passed the Assembly.

Nigeria.—On May 3 a British force gained a success over the people of Hadejia, and captured the King.

Transvaal.—The Rand mine managers have protested against the arrangement for the repatriation of the Chinese, but the Supreme Court has refused to forbid the promulgation of the Government's notice.

THE UNITED STATES.

The San Francisco Catastrophe.—The Governor of California, while admitting the great difficulty to reconstructing San Francisco, is confident that all difficulties will be surmounted.—There is anxiety as to the food supply, and President Roosevelt's refusal of foreign aid is censured.

President Roosevelt has called the attention of Congress to an official report on the Standard Oil Company, which has profited enormously by secret railway rates—a proof of the unnecessity of effective control of rates by the State. Action is being taken against the company, and also against the Drug Trust.

The Anthracite Miner's Strike has ended in the renewal of the previous agreement.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—Prince Hohenlohe Schillingsfurst has been gazetted as Premier.

China.—On the departure of Sir R. Satow, the retiring British Minister, there was a great demonstration of the respect of Chinese dignitaries and foreign representatives.—The Customs revenue for 1906 was £5,231,230 (increase £ 707, 232). Postal receipts also show a large increase.—Colonel Bruce has arrived in Peking after an interesting overland journey from India.—Our Peking Correspondent discusses the Catholic Missionary question.

Congo State.—An arrangement has been signed in London with respect to the territory on the Upper Nile.

France.—The general election took place on Sunday. Order was generally maintained. The result implies a consolidation of the existing regime. Of 427 candidates elected at the first ballot, 282 belong to the Republican Left, and 105 to the opposition.—The miners' strike in the Pas de Calais has ended.

Germany.—The Kaiser intends to visit the Emperor Francis Joseph early in June. Hungarian official journals strongly censure the project.—The Reichstag has given a second reading to proposals for the taxation of cigarettes and of railway tickets.

Morocco.—The Maghzan recommend the Sultan to sign the Acte of the Algeciras Conference; but no result is expected so long as the present regime exists at Fez.—The Sultan's troops have been repulsed by the Pretenders.

Russia.—M. Goremykin has been appointed Premier in place of Count Witte, and other Ministerial changes have followed.—The promulgation on Tuesday of new organic laws, although they embody perhaps the widest constitutional formula compatible with safe administration is regarded as violating the Manifesto of October 30.—The Congress of the Constitutional Democrats was opened on the 4th in St. Petersburg. Prince Paul Dolgoroukoff, the chairman, said that the Tsar had shown a noble desire for the welfare of his people. Professor Miliukoff urged that a conflict should be avoided unless the Government forced it on them. This view was endorsed by the Congress.—On Sunday the Governor of Ekaterinoslaff was assassinated, and an attempt was made to kill the Governor-General of Moscow.—On Wednesday preparations were being made for

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 11.

SPARKS THAT FLY.

If the invention for destroying sparks from locomotives to which Mr. Yoxall called attention in the House of Commons be as effective as those interested in it hope, it must prove of great importance to the railway and agricultural communities. Innumerable attempts have been made to devise such a mechanism, but, while many have managed to "kill" the sparks, they have also had the effect of diminishing draught. The damage done by sparks in setting fire to stacks and other property along the railways is so considerable that, according to a New Zealand paper, the Government six years ago offered a prize of £3000 for a spark-arrester, so that their soldiers along the railway lines might no longer have to complain of crops being fired. The prize was not won. It might still be worth inquiring about.

WILL FOR DEED.

So much attention has been attracted by the will of Mr. John Prince that we may expect to find other testators benevolently regarding political institutions with a view to remembering them substantially. One kindly soul when about to depart this life called in his lawyer and reeled off a list of noble bequests to individuals, to institution for religious, educational, and political purposes. The man of law, knowing that his client had always lived at least up to his income, ventured to suggest that there did not exist sufficient estate to meet any of the large gifts which he was devising. "Oh, I know that as well as you," was the reply; "but I just want to show them my goodwill. And he did, though there was not a penny wherewith to give it material expression.

THIN ICE BREAKS

The death of Lord Mansfield recalls a famous Privy Council appeal case, in which the first holder of the title, had to adjudicate. The appeal came from the Colonies, and was against a judgment which was passed on reasons so ludicrous that the Colony in question begged for the recall of the man responsible. When the Privy Council went into the matter they found that the judgment was correct, though the grounds stated were truly absurd. It proved that the judge was a friend of Mansfield, and upon accepting his appointment had expressed his horror of having to deliver judicial judgments. Decide according to your notions of common sense, Mansfield told him. Never give reasons. Your judgments will probably be right, but your reasons will certainly be wrong. This advice had been faithfully followed, until the judge attained great reputation by his judgments, then took to stating the reason why, and came a cropper.

A DIABELICL MANŒVRE.

Bismarck occasionally wore a wig. He wore it for warmth, and was proud when it successfully served its purpose. But at a blessing of the Neva, at which his Sovereign and the Czar were present, the wig played him false. An officer remarked upon its appearance as they galloped along together. Is it visible? asked Bismarck. Yes, devilish distinctly. It's slipping down on one side, was the answer. Bismark carcened up to the carriage which was waiting for him, removed his helmet, took off his wig and threw it into the vehicle, while while the Czar and a whole host of other distinguished men looked on in amazement. Said Bismark a Sovereign at the end of the day. What an utterly diabolical manœuvre you executed with that wig of yours!

AN ECHO OF TRAGEDY

So far as can be judged, the Zulus against whom Colonel McKenzie is about to operate are as alert and cunning as their predecessors, who, under Cetewayo, wrought such terrible havoc. Every European on the spot knows the history of those bloody days, and of Isandhlwana in particular. If anything could teach the necessity for vigilant scouting, that would. While the late Lord Chelmsford was splitting up his forces, the enemy, 15,000 strong, lay low to charge down upon Isandhlwana in his absence. He returned the camp to find every man butchered. The whole force left, over 800 had been slain, while the victors had made a haul of 102 wagons, 1400 oxen, two seven-pounder guns, 400 rounds of shot and shell, 600 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ball cartridge, £30,000 worth of commissariat supplies, and certain regimental colours.

A GHASTLY TASK.

The braves were heart-sick when they went to bury the victims of Isandhlwana. For five months the bodies lay unburied, though gallant men volunteered again and again in the meantime to undertake the work. Carrion birds had accomplished their foul work, and merciful nature with a green carpet of verdure had done her best to obliterate the awful relics of the tragic day. But the burial party were able to discover five hundred bodies and identify many. Money and cheques portraits and letters, jewellery and souvenirs littered the hillside. Everywhere were evidences of the ferocity of the struggle. The Zulus are said to have lost two thousand men; but these had for the most part been carried off. Here and there, however, were found black men and white locked in the savage embrace in which they had died. One Zulu was found with his head driven by a British bayonet a foot into the ground, a Briton with his dead antagonist beneath him and an assegai in his back to tell how he had died after mastering the foe in front.

THE STEAM TELEGRAPH.

The American experts in wireless telegraphy who are to bridge the Pacific may not be aware of it, but there exists a record in telegraphy not effected with wires which does not find a place in the ordinary annals of the science. Edison, when a youth, arrived one afternoon to find the great river between Lake Huron and Sarnia frozen and the cable broken. Communication between the two points was cut off, and business interrupted. At the railhead stood a locomotive with steam up. Edison jumped on to the foot-plate, and, by means of the steam whistle, sent a piercing shriek across the ice. Then, by imitating upon the whistle the dots and dashes of the telegraphic code, he shrilled out the message, Hullo, Sarnia! Do you take what I say? There was silence for a few moments, then back by steam whistle came the answer from across the frozen water. From that moment the two cities could communicate, cable or no cable.

AN AWKWARD SITUATION.

On Monday the Royal Academy opened its doors to the public, and, the necessary obligations to the receivers of customs having been discharged, whose will may enter. That discharge of obligation is the main thing so far as the officials are concerned. It is on record that as a great naval review a baker boarded the admiral's flagship by declaring himself the Master of the Rolls, but that would not deceive the guardians of the R.A. Sorry I can't admit you said one of them to Mrs. Holmfield, who had forgotten her ticket for a private view. But please, you must let me pass, she said. I am the Bishop of London's lady. No, ma'am, I could not let you in, not if you were the Bishop of London's wife, was the answer with which they turned her with scalding cheeks away.

A ROYAL CATASTROPHE.

The Royal Academy dinner on Saturday recalls memories of famous past feast graced by Sir Joshua, Goldsmith, Wellington, Huxley, Dickens Thackeray the dinner was a cold and formal affair but he entivévené body of note of the last century. The Thacker it with that story of how, many years earlier, he had offered his services to Dickens, to illustrate Pickwick, and how Dickens, by refusing his work, tuned his (Thackeray's) attention to the sphere in which he was to immortalise himself. Perhaps it was the rather frigid character of the proceedings which caused King Edward as a young man to come as near to breakdown as ever he approached in a public speech. He suddenly lost himself, and paused so long that everybody thought he would have to sit down with his speech unfinished. But he pluckily kept on his feet until he had recovered the lost thread, then finished with flying colours.

THE PRINCE'S TRAVELS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, in returning again to their native land, may be acclaimed the best-travelled royal couple in the world. They have eclipsed the Indian record of the King. During the thirty years which have elapsed between the two royal visits, India has quadrupled her service of railways, has enabled their Royal Highnesses to visit places of interest which were hopelessly beyond the reach of the King a generation ago. Their travels by rail alone in India and Burma have reached nearly nine thousand miles, and there weeks of travelling by night in the train have been included in the record. The tour now completed has permitted the Prince and Princess to see practically the whole of the British Empire—a feat accomplished by no other member of the Royal Family, and by very few private persons.

A ROYAL RECORD.

The record of the Prince of Wales as a traveller is a truly formidable one. His three years' cruise on the Bacchante took him practically everywhere by sea, while convenient pauses in port enabled him to make journeys inland in some of the most interesting parts of the world. The sea-mileage for the term was sufficient to twice circumnavigate the globe and leave a surplus for a voyage to America and home again. That, however, was little in excess of the distance covered during the Ophir tour. That good ship carried the party over 38,000 miles; there were trips in other vessels aggregating more than 300 miles, and travel by train mounting up to 12,000 miles. Altogether that trip put 50,718 miles to the travel record of the Prince and Princess, it involved the delivery of four-score and six speeches by the Prince, the laying upwards of a score of foundation-stones, the inspection of more than 60,000 troops, the distribution of 4,329 war medals, and of seven score titular honours; and, not the least item, the exchange of handshakes with no fewer than 35,000 people.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	4	25
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	6	25
E Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	1	10
F Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	19	15	47
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	10	22
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	11
Total	57	47	158
Total plague deaths to date	132,732		297,2368
Same date last year	75	47	133

SMALL-POX.
Attacks. Deaths.
1

CHOLERA.
Attacks. Deaths.
2

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PARMESAN IN BOTTLE.
WATER FORD
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MOIR'S

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
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KARACHI.
CALCUTTA.

MANAGING AGENTS:
SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
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DO YOU WANT TO BE STRONG? DO YOU WANT TO FEEL THE VIM, THE SNAP AND FIRE OF VIGOUR? DO YOU WANT COURAGE, ENERGY AND AMBITION TO SUPPORT YOU IN YOUR CARES AND TROUBLES?

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I have proved that electricity is the basis of all animal life, and that "weak men," dyspeptics, rheumatics, sufferers from lost energy, weak kidneys, pains in the back, head, chest and shoulders, from varicocele and its allied weaknesses, etc., are weak in electricity.

My Electric Body Battery restores this life in a few weeks and cures every time.

MAKES MEN OVER. It beats the world for building up men broken down from dissipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is, you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful Battery. It pours glowing vitality into the body, and that does wonders. Try it and save doctors' bills and useless suffering. It cures rheumatism, back pains, and all organic weakness.

READ MY BOOK. I have a book which every man and woman should read. It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book to-day if you can't call I will send it post free. If you call my physician will give you a free test Consultation is free. Remember my Battery does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for a year, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Act to-day.

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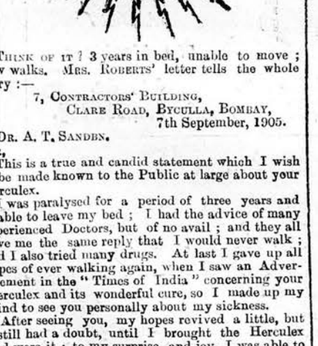

THINK OF IT! 3 years in bed, unable to move; now walks. Mrs. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story:—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, aged fourteen, and up-to-date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this. It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free! If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

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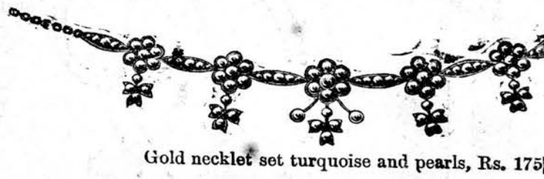
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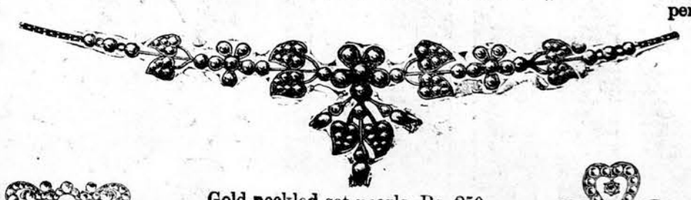
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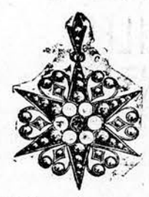
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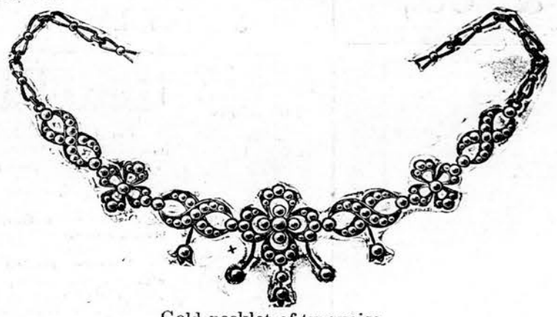
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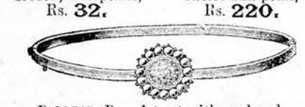
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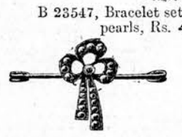
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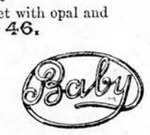
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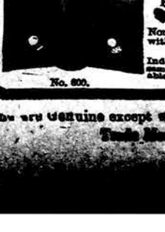

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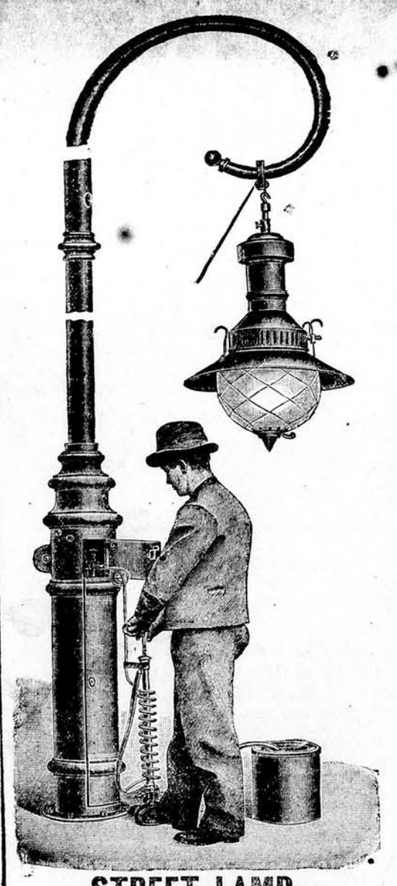

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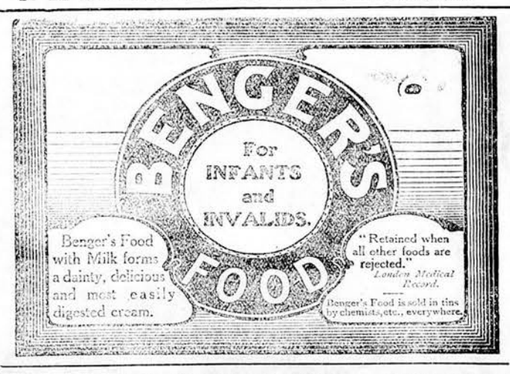
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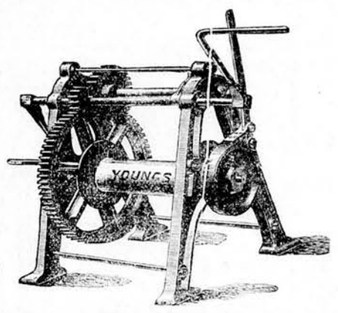

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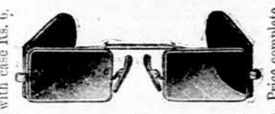

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